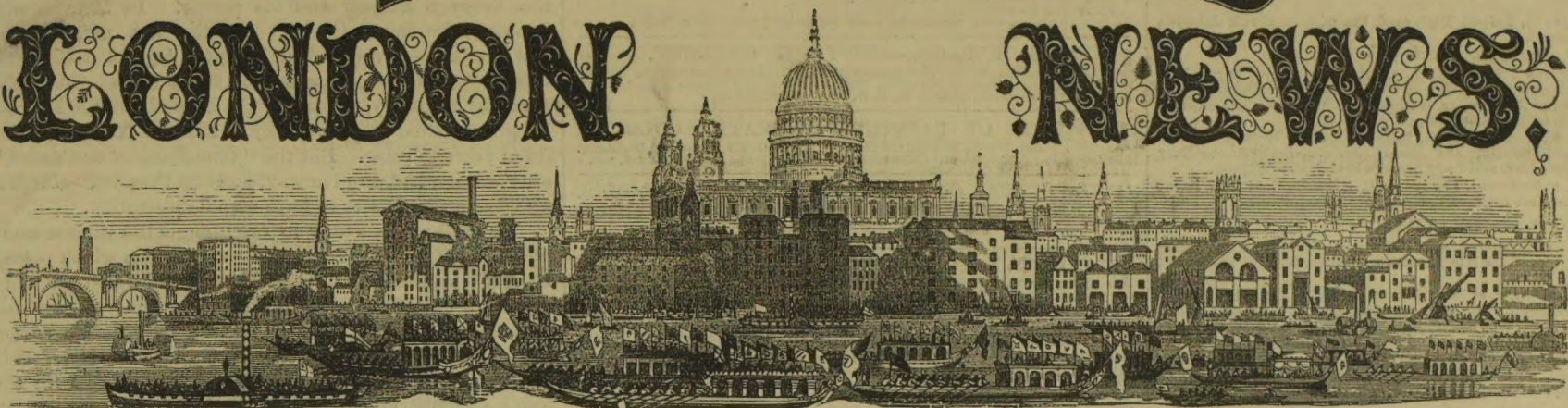


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

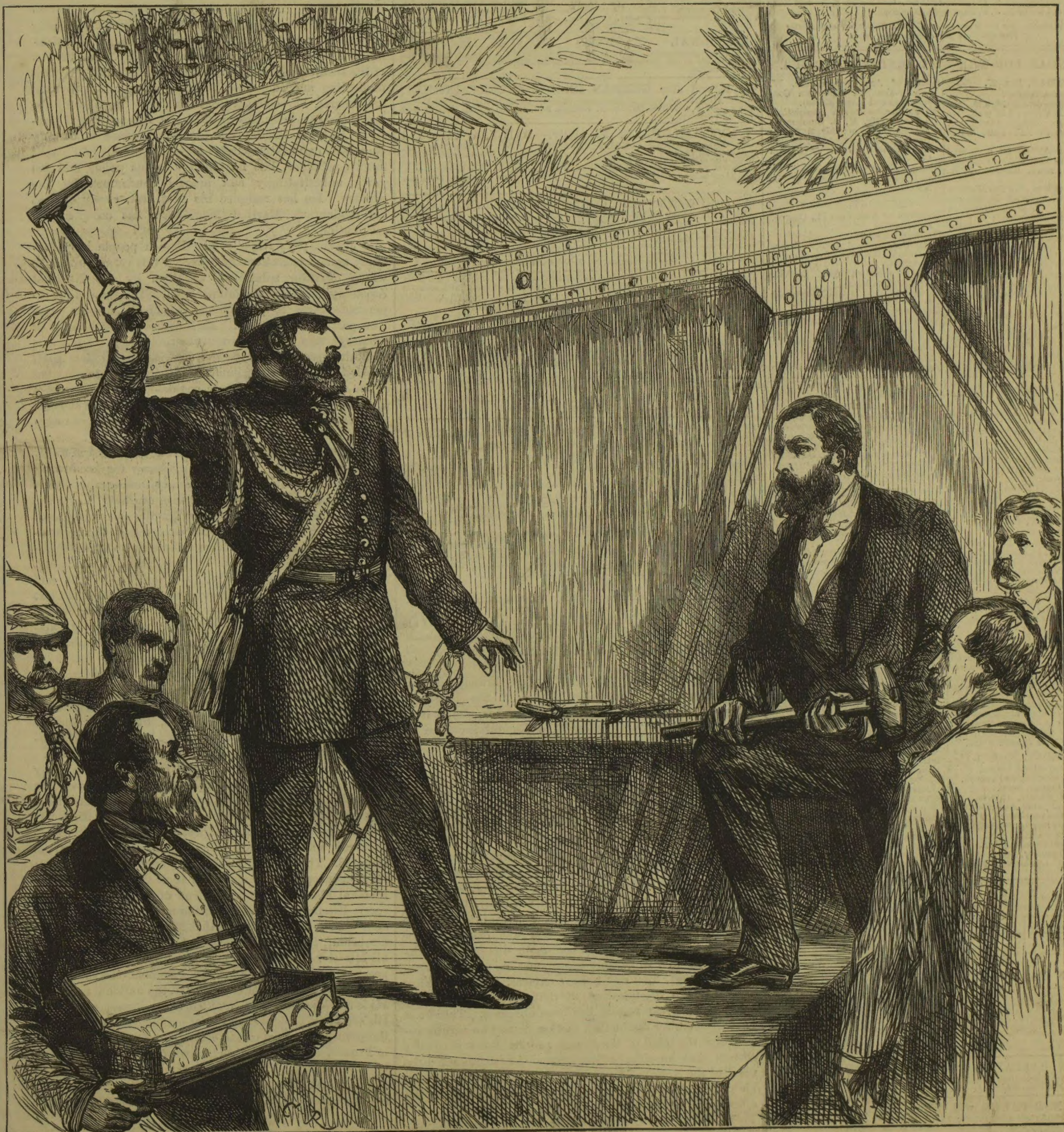


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1909.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES RIVETING THE LAST BOLT OF THE ALEXANDRA RAILWAY BRIDGE IN THE PUNJAB.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Summermary's Hall, Hull, the wife of Llewellyn W. Longstaff, of a son.
On Dec. 27 last, the wife of B. Cramer, Esq., of Belise, British Honduras, of a son.
On the 8th inst., at 74, Tufnell Park-road, the wife of Frank Allpress, of a son (Ernest Dukes).

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Anne's Church, Alburgh, near Liverpool, by the Rev. R. J. Livingstone, Vicar, James Capellen, third surviving son of John A. Time, Esq., of Brailley, to Katherine Margaret Sandbach, third daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Sandbach, of Woodlands.
On the 22nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Walter Pleydell-Bouverie, son of the late Hon. and Mrs. E. Pleydell-Bouverie, to Mary Bridgeman, daughter of Mr. and Lady Frances Bridgeman-Simpson.
On the 17th ult., at Peshawar, Lieutenant H. B. Prichard, 24th Regiment Punjab Infantry, to Kate O'Brien, daughter of Colonel Ryall.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., of bronchitis, at 5, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, Frances Hermet, eldest daughter of the late Thomas R. Tucker, Esq., of the Island of Bermuda, aged 66 years.
On the 7th inst., suddenly, of heart disease, Catherine Anne, the beloved wife of J. S. Shillingford, Surgeon, 124, Hill-street, Peckham, second daughter of the late Rev. George Hough, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, and widow of Charles James Cowie, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Madras, in her 62nd year.
On the 17th inst., at Herne-hill, Surrey, Francis Collison, Esq., of London and the Cape of Good Hope, in his 81st year. Colonial papers please copy.
On the 15th inst., at Horbling, Lincolnshire, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Smith, Esq., in the 50th year of her age. Friends are requested kindly to accept this intimation.
On the 5th inst., at Lushington-road, Eastbourne, Sussex, Mary, widow of the late John Skeggs, Esq., of Lewisham and Farnborough, Kent, last surviving grandchild of the late General and Lady Frances Morgan, of Crofton Hall, Orpington, Kent.
On the 19th inst., at Christ's Hospital, the beloved wife of the Rev. P. H. Ernest Brette. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 15th inst., at Hertford, Thomas Robinson, late of Camberwell, and for many years Hon. Sec. to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin, in his 82nd year.
On the 10th inst., at 3, Glenarm-cottages, Clapton Park, Harriet Ellen Clunies, daughter of R. J. C. Ross, aged 10 months.

The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.
Quinquagesima Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Boulton; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Lowe, Canon of Ely.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. F. K. Harford.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal (for St. Mary Magdalen Penitentiary, Highgate); 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne, Oxford preacher.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. A. R. Ashwell, Canon of Chichester; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, FEB. 28.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Putrefaction and Fermentation).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Ney Elias on the Shudi Valley of Burma; Mr. C. R. Markham on African Geography).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. F. Chisholm on the Palace of Tirumal Nalk, Madras).
London Orphan Asylum, Watford; sixty-third anniversary dinner, Aulien Tavern.
Royal School of Mines (Professor Luxley's first of six lectures to working men, 8 p.m.).
TUESDAY, FEB. 29.
Shrove Tuesday.
Levee to be held by the Duke of Edinburgh, at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Vertebrate Animals).
Women's Educational Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Keane on Teaching Foreign Languages).
Asylum for Fatherless Children, Redham, anniversary dinner, London Tavern.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Symons on the Floods in England and Wales in 1875, and on Water Economy; Mr. G. C. Greaves on Evaporation and Percolation).
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Spelling-Bee).
Society of Ancient Britons; 161st anniversary festival—dinner of children at Ashford, 1.30 p.m.; meeting of governors, 2.30 p.m.; festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.
Ash Wednesday—Lent begins.
St. David, Archbishop and martyr. Agricultural Society, noon.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Ethnographical and Art-Historical Lectures, Chandos-street, 3 p.m. (Mr. G. Browning on Denmark).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, MARCH 2.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Saville-Kent on Aquarium Construction and Management).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. S. Cumming on Roman Amphore; Mr. E. Loftus Brock on the Reredos of the German church, said to be by Grinlin Gibbons).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. ("The Messiah").
FRIDAY, MARCH 3.
Moon's first quarter, 9.47 a.m.
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Major-General Marriott on the Land Revenues of India).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Kerr on Treatment of Scientific Engineering Artistically).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on the Paraffins and their Alcohols, 9 p.m.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Morfill on Russian).
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major F. S. Russell on Cavalry Tactics).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Tysoe on a Grain Warehouse).
London Coffee and Eating-house Benevolent Association annual ball, at London Tavern.
SATURDAY, MARCH 4.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. T. Dyer on the Vegetable Kingdom).
Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.
London Association of Foremen Engineers, 7 p.m.
Saturday Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
National Orphan Home, Ham-common (recital of Midsummer Night's Dream by Mr. S. Brandram, with music, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.).
Royal Albert Hall, Orchestral Society, Concert for the London Hospital, 8.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
3	22	3	37	3	53	4	10	4	27	4	45
5	22	5	37	5	53	6	10	6	27	6	45

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
NOTICE.—There will be no Concert on Ash Wednesday, March 1. The next will take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8. Artists—Madame Edith Wynne and Mrs. O'good, Madame Antoinette Sterling (her only appearance at the Ballad Concerts this season), Miss Annie Butterworth, Madame Osborne Williams and the Sisters Bacis; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Wilker. Conductor, Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets, to admit four, 21s.). Gallery, 3s.; Aree, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Hooley and Co., 225, Regent-street; and of the usual Agents.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
No Concert will be given on ASH WEDNESDAY. The Next Concert will take place on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

MR. ERNST PAUER will deliver SIX LECTURES on the HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE OF THE CLAVICIN AND PIANO. (From the Earliest till the Present Time), at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 4, 11, 18, and 25, APRIL 1 and 8, 1876, at Three o'clock. Tickets (for Ladies only) can be obtained by letter to 11, Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Hon. Treasurer, South Kensington Museum, P.O. 4, and should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, at the Post-Office, Exhibition-road, South Kensington. Fee for the Course, 10s.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING FEB. 28.
TUESDAY.—W. S. Gilbert's THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
WEDNESDAY, St. David's Day (Ash Wednesday).—Special arrangements. (See Daily Papers).
THURSDAY.—Shakespeare's OTHELLO.
SATURDAY.—POPULAR CONCERT.
Admission, ONE SHILLING every day, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—The
Directors again offer SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS for the BEST PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited for 1876-7. Works received up to March 31 for the New Season. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Tenth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES IS NOW OPEN. 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON.—WINTER EXHIBITION NOW
OPEN. A Large Collection of Fine WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS on VIEW, and for SALE. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Dusk. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE
TETRARCH, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

PALL-MALL GALLERY.—The SPRING EXHIBITION
of SELECTED PICTURES of the highest class is NOW OPEN. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.
48, Pall-mall. EDWARD FOX WHITE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and
Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—During the Week, the Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in England. Morning Performances Monday, Feb. 28 (in lieu of Ash Wednesday), and Saturday, March 4. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, W. Holland.
EVERY EVENING, at Eight, Second Edition of the Pantomime, JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. Nelly Power specially engaged to play JACK. Preceded, at Seven, by SCHOOL FOR MUFFS. Conclude with New Harlequinade—Clown, H. Taylor; Policeman, J. Fawn; Harlequin, Nellie Moon; Columbine, Susie Vaughan. Morning Performances Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two. Children half price.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Every Evening at 7. The Olympic Drama, CLYTIE, and Olympic Artists. The Harlequinade of the Pantomime, CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. The Paynes as Pantomimists.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
AN INDIAN PUZZLE (first time); SLAVES OF THE BINK, by Mr. Corney Grain; and A SPANISH BOND.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place. Closed next (Ash) Wednesday.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—DAILY, at Three and
Eight.—The NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal; and a Tour on the Hooghly and Ganges from Calcutta to the City of Benares. This magnificent Work of Art occupied three years. Painted by Messrs. Tebbin, Absolon, O'Connor, White, Hamilton, and the late Edwin Weedon, late Artist to the "Illustrated London News." Reserved Seats, 4s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE
HALL.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. In addition to many novelties the present programme includes Psycho, the world-famed automaton Whist Player, the mystic and oriental tambourine, and Mr. Maskelyne's most recent sensation of floating in the Hall over the heads of the audience, as high as the lofty dome, in the centre of the room. This remarkable feat is accomplished while the gas is burning on the stage and extra lights surround the body as it steadily makes its aerial flight from and to the stage. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—W. MORROW, Manager.

On ASH WEDNESDAY the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will PERFORM at BRIGHTON, their own Hall being closed on that day in compliance with the desire of the Middlesex Magistrates.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30.
Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock.
Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Aree, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.
No charge for programmes.
PLACES MAY BE BOOKED FREE OF CHARGE, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 26, contains:—

Scene from "Too True," at the Duke's Theatre.
Our Captious Critic.
Scene from "Madame Caverlet," at the Vaudeville, Paris.
After the Duel (a Drawing-room Drama).
Circular Notes. The Recent Waterloo Meeting, by "Brigadier." Shooting Notes. Chess Whist. The Oxford Crew at Eton. Recent Athletics, Billiards, and Boating, by "Econ." The New Pieces at the Theatres. Letter from India, by our Special Commissioner. Reviews. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week.
Office, 193, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

"J'y suis; j'y reste." On Sunday last France adopted for her own this memorable phrase of the President Marshal. The force of events had borne her, almost irrespectively of her own choice, to a Republican form of government. What might have been the decision of the National Assembly on this matter, when it met at Bordeaux, we need not conjecture. It had not then before it the materials requisite for practical resolution, and M. Thiers persuaded all political parties to establish a temporary truce. Probably there were few men of eminence who accepted the then existing state of things as more than a passing makeshift. Under that state of things, however, and under the supreme authority of the National Assembly sagaciously wielded by M. Thiers, peace was obtained with Germany, the heavy indemnity imposed on France was paid off, and the military occupation of nearly half the extent of her territory by the army of the conqueror was quietly withdrawn. It was when this consummation was in immediate prospect, but not quite complete, that M. Thiers suggested the organisation of that form of rule under which these great results had been obtained. There can be little room for doubt that in this matter he rightly interpreted the mind of the French people. But it is equally certain that he either misapprehended or disregarded the mind of the National Assembly. His suggestion cost him his place. He was out-voted, he resigned his Presidential office, and he was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon. Thenceforth, the Government of France was avowedly founded upon a policy of aggression against Republican principles. The two branches of the house of Bourbon coalesced, and, with the connivance of the Duc de Broglie,

an intrigue to seat the Duc de Chambord upon the throne of France would have been successful but for the obstinate rejection by the hereditary Prince of all terms of conciliation between himself and his people. In fact, he was found to be impracticable. At the last moment the intrigue broke down, and, in lieu of a legitimist Monarch who aspired to rule France "by the grace of God," the National Assembly, guided by the counsels of the Duc de Broglie, enacted the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon for seven years to come. But the "Gouvernement de Combat," after awhile, had to give way, and the President-Marshal called upon M. Buffet to form an administration.

We shall not attempt to disentangle the various complications of party passions and party tactics which placed M. Buffet at the head of the Ministry, and which probably induced him to continue, in the main, the policy of his predecessor in office. Nor is there any sufficient reason for suspecting the sincerity of M. Buffet's motives. It is certain, however, that he used without scruple all the forms and instruments of power which his position as Minister of the Interior put within his reach to prevent, if possible, the organisation of the French Republic. By a series of accidents which some men might call fate, which others would regard as Providence, it came to pass that the National Assembly, greatly against its will, organised "the public powers" upon a Republican basis. It was M. Buffet's desire to stifle the off-spring which had been born of the necessity of the times.

His failure in accomplishing the object he seems to have had in view was complete. Personally and politically he was everywhere beaten. By an impolitic miscalculation of his own influence he was excluded from the list of life senators elected by the National Assembly. By his unyielding and imperious tenacity of will he provoked and secured his rejection from the Upper Chamber by the provincial constituencies to which he had addressed himself. And, on Sunday last, he found himself not only personally ostracised by the electors in whom he had placed most confidence, but he found also his policy and his party unhesitatingly and heavily condemned by the country. He has resigned his post, and, sorely against his inclination, Marshal MacMahon has accepted his resignation.

"J'y suis; j'y reste." The French people have formally and constitutionally delivered this verdict upon the whole question submitted to them by the National Assembly and the Government. Legitimists sought to persuade them to a different conclusion in one way. Bonapartists in another. M. Buffet, availing himself of whatever was open to him in the prejudices and passions of both these political parties, had, for some time past, wielded the whole machinery of Government to obstruct in the minds of electors their acquiescence in a Republic. He was too zealous. He overshot his mark. He shocked the reasonable. He stimulated into activity the counter-tendencies both of his moderate friends and of his avowed enemies. He paltered with Prefects and Mayors. He obtained severe legislative measures for overawing the press. He divided into seemingly manageable limits every constituency. He applied with crushing power the forces put into his hands by law for the discouragement and defeat of his opponents. He classed even the highest-minded and most Conservative adherents to the Republican Constitution, framed by the National Assembly, with the enemies of society, to whom Legitimists and Bonapartists were infinitely preferable. France paid but little attention to his fanatical Conservatism, cared but little for his excited prejudices, and calmly dismissed his apprehensions. There can be no doubt that a working majority of Republican members has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies. A retrogressive policy has been thereby put an end to. The constituencies of Paris, of great provincial towns and cities, and even of rural arrondissements, have agreed, by their choice of representatives, in deprecating that kind of anti-Republicanism which has set its mind upon another revolution.

Had the result of any general election been equally decided in this country as in France, there could have been no doubt that internal policy would thenceforth have been quietly conformed to the expressed will of the nation. It is to be hoped—nay, we had almost said it is to be believed—that such will be the case with our neighbours across the Channel. They have ascertained the bent of their own will; they have openly demonstrated their deliberate purpose. Marshal MacMahon, as President of the Republic, will surely listen to the message of the nation thus respectfully addressed to him. It is true that M. Buffet threatened, on his behalf, that he would cut by the sword the knot which his Minister found it impossible to untie, and there are, peradventure, round about the President-Marshal some who would counsel him to disregard the national mandate. He is a soldier, but he is reputed to be honest and loyal. He has given evidence already of his inclination to accept the political decision of the country. There is, therefore, in France, we hope, a fair chance of harmony in future between the wishes of her population and the action of her public powers; and of her more than recovering, in consequence, her former strength and prosperity.

Mr. Gladstone has sent to the papers a syllabus of the questions which he says he put to the Government in his speech on Monday night on the purchase of the Suez Canal. The inquiries are twenty-seven in number.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday week, included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Lord Privy Seal, the Master of the Horse and the Countess of Bradford, Earl Granville, the Vice-Chamberlain and Viscountess Barrington, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. Yesterday week her Majesty entertained at dinner his Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Lord Steward, Earl and Countess Grey, and Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, officiated. Lord and Lady Lytton and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy and dined with her Majesty.

Lord Lytton had an audience of the Queen on Monday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Viceroy of India. Lady Lytton was likewise received by her Majesty, after which Lord and Lady Lytton and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy left the castle. Princess Christian, his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Comptroller of the Household and Lady Henry Somerset, the Dowager Viscountess Barrington, Viscount Hardinge, and Viscount and Viscountess Halifax dined with the Queen.

Prince Leopold left the castle on Tuesday for Oxford.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, for the purpose of holding the first Court of the season.

Her Majesty has walked and driven out daily.

We understand that the Queen has conferred the dignity of a baronetcy upon General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, who has resigned the office of Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty. The Queen has appointed Miss Ethel Henrietta Mary Cadogan to be Extra Maid of Honour to her Majesty. Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT MOURNING.

The following were the orders for the Court going into mourning yesterday (Friday) for the late Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna, sister of the Emperor of Russia—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Monday, the 28th inst.—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Friday, March 3, the Court to go out of mourning. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Royal Albert Hall, yesterday (Friday), the usual regulations with regard to Court mourning were dispensed with.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, continues at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness went to the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. The Princess visited the exhibition of pictures by old masters at Burlington House, on Monday. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, was present at an assault of arms by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the brigade of Guards at Chelsea Barracks. The Princess, last week, dined with Lady Suffield, at her residence in Grosvenor-street. Her Royal Highness accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the Criterion Theatre; the Princess has also been to the Gaiety Theatre.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Clarence House, St. James's. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the guests. The band from the Royal Aquarium was in attendance. The Duchess had an early party after dinner. The Duke visited Portsmouth, on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting the Sultan, which vessel his Royal Highness recommissioned yesterday (Friday). The Duke attended a public meeting held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, in connection with the National Free Training School for Music at Kensington-gore, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

In consequence of the death of the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna of Russia, the parties announced to be given by the Duke and Duchess to-day (Saturday) and on Thursday next will not be held.

Prince Leopold was installed, on Tuesday, as the Worshipful Master of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons at Oxford. On Wednesday his Royal Highness was installed as Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire in the Sheldonian Theatre. The Prince has appointed Mr. Arnold Royle, M.R.C.S., to be surgeon in ordinary to his Royal Highness.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party on Wednesday at Gloucester House. Covers were laid for twenty-six.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with Lieutenant-Colonel Ives and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards, on Saturday last, at the cavalry barracks, Windsor.

The Empress of Austria has taken Easton Neston, Towcester, Northamptonshire, belonging to Mr. Hesketh. The ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the Empress, is renting another residence on the same estate. A large number of hunters are being sent to Easton Neston.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait had a brilliant reception at Lambeth Palace on Thursday week to meet both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation. Nearly 700 persons attended. His Grace and Mrs. Tait had a dinner party on Wednesday at the palace. Covers were laid for forty-two.

His Excellency Count Beust has left the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square, for Vienna. Count Walkenstein will act as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of his Excellency.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower have returned to Stafford House from visiting Earl and Countess Spencer at Althorp Park.

The Marchioness of Ormonde's ball, appointed to take place at Kilkenny Castle on the 23rd inst., has been postponed, in consequence of the serious illness of the young Marchioness.

Marchioness Camden and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill have left Bayham Abbey for Nice.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Hampstead Marshall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Lansdowne House from Bowood Park, Wilts.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave Parliamentary full-dress dinners on Saturday and Wednesday. On the latter evening the Hon. Mrs. Brand had an assembly after the dinner, which was given to the principal members of the Opposition.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bradley, W. H., to be Rector of Kingsland, Herefordshire.
Coghlan, J. H., Rector of Christ Church, Bradford, Manchester.
Ellis, Philip, Curate of St. Paul's, Worcester.
Gilmore, John, Vicar of St. Luke's, Lower Norwood.
Glynn, Charles, Vicar of Overbury.
Hawkins, C. H., Chaplain of the Borough Prison of Southampton.
Laxton, William, Rector of Oddington, Oxon.
Morris, G., Curate of St. Peter's, Eaton-square; Vicar of Biscot, Luton.
Pearson, Hugh, Vicar of Sonning; Canon of Windsor.
Phillips, A., Vicar of Trinity Church, Yeovil.
Phillips, G. S., Rector of Stowmarket, Suffolk.
Phillips, S., Priest-Chaplain of the Parish Church of Stratford-on-Avon.
Ranger, Apsley Chase, Curate of Hertingfordbury.
Richings, Alfred Ernest, Rector of Grafton, Flyford.
Robinson, T., Curate-in-Charge of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, near Whitby.
Russell, H. C., Rector of Wollaton-cum-Cossall.
Shaw, T. H., Vicar of Everton-cum-Tetworth.
Stowell, T. A., Rector of Christ Church; Rural Dean of Salford.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Louis George Mylne, M.A., tutor of Keble College, Oxford, has been appointed Bishop of Bombay.

The Dean of Ripon has resigned the office to which he was so recently appointed, in consequence of ill-health.

Baron Hambro has presented £500 towards the restoration of the parish church of Melborne St. Andrew, in Dorset.

The Dean and Chapter of Worcester have decided to erect in the cathedral a monument to the late Dean, Dr. Peel.

The Grocers' Company have contributed £350 for a bell for St. Paul's Cathedral, and a gentleman has offered to provide money for the chimneys.

The Rev. J. H. Barber, Curate-in-Charge of St. Barnabas, South Lambeth, has been presented with a purse of money and an address from the members of the congregation.

Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer" and a selection from "The Messiah," with full orchestra, are announced for Friday evenings, March 3, 24, and April 7, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, under the direction of Mr. Albert Lowe.

An east window, by Clayton and Bell has been added to the parish church of Sefton, near Liverpool, at the cost of the Marquis de Rothwell, to the memory of his uncle, the late Rev. R. R. Rothwell, who was for fifty years Rector of the parish.

Mr. Jenkins has refused to abstain from attending the communion at Christ Church, Clifton, though memorialised to do so by 600 of his fellow-parishioners, and Mr. Cook has accordingly resigned his living.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber. Thirteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company carried on their revision to the ninth verse of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians.

The parish church of St. George, Edworth, Beds, was reopened, on Thursday week, after a thorough restoration by Mr. Baynes, of Bedford-row. The cost of the restoration (about £800) has been mainly borne by the Rector, the Rev. H. Buttenshaw, and by members of his family.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's fund, on Wednesday, a report for the past year was submitted stating that the receipts during the last year had been £31,029. Five new churches had been consecrated, the number since the fund began being 115. The number of new schools opened during the existence of the fund is one hundred.

A handsome stained-glass window is about to be put up in St. Mary's, Southampton (after its restoration), to the memory of Bishop Wilberforce, as a special offering from those whom he confirmed during the twenty-eight years of his episcopate—a number considerably over 100,000 souls. Many subscriptions have been given, and are still gladly received by Miss L. Phillimore, 5, Arlington-street, London, S.W.

Last Sunday the Rev. William Gillmor, Illingworth, preached to a large congregation on the fortieth anniversary of his institution to the vicarage of Illingworth. Upon these annual occasions, during that long course of years, it has been his habit to select one of the prominent religious questions of the day as the subject of discourse. Revivalism was the topic on that to which reference is now made, and the sermon was strongly condemnatory of sensational gatherings.

The Earl of Devon suggests that a memorial of the late Sir John Taylor Coleridge shall be raised in the shape of a window in the nave of Exeter Cathedral. The consent of the Dean has been obtained, and the Earl writes in the confident expectation that the desire to do honour to the memory of one whose character and literary and legal acquirements were very widely known and appreciated will be shared by many beyond the circle of his immediate friends.

The Friends of the Clergy Corporation, of St. Martin's-place, W.C., held their anniversary festival, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The chairman made a very powerful appeal for increased support in behalf of the funds of this very excellent institution, which grants pensions of from £30 to £40 a year to upwards of one hundred widows and daughters of clergymen, and which also makes occasional grants to necessitous clergymen and their families. The other speakers were the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Hampton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knight, and the Rev. R. Whittington. The secretary, the Rev. H. Jona, read a long list of subscriptions resulting from the festival, amounting altogether to £1000; and many of the clergy who were present promised, in the course of the year, to have collections in their churches for the benefit of the society.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday last at 7, Whitehall, the Rev. John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Marley-hill, near Gateshead; and Pont-à-Bargoed in the parish of Gelligaer, near Cardiff; rebuilding the church at Woodmansterne, near Epsom, Surrey; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ebbesbourne-Wake, near Salisbury; Great Houghton, near Northampton; Inworth, near Kelvedon, Essex; Oxhill, near Kington, Warwick; Pockley, near York; East Wittering, near Chichester; and Horton, near Slough. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the church at Wolviston, near Stockton-on-Tees, and re-seating and restoring the churches at Colsterworth, near Grantham, and Hambleton, near Hordean, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Bowlee, in the parish of Rhodes, near Manchester; Lonesome Ford, in the parish of Rowington, near Warwick; and Sticker, in the parish of St. Mewan, near St. Austell, Cornwall. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for All Hallows Church, in the new parish of Allerton, Lancashire.

The parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Dunston, has been rebuilt by Mr. Herbert Carpenter, who has, however, preserved the ancient tower and incorporated in his new work, or rebuilt stone for stone, such portions of the old structure as possessed any architectural interest, including a beautiful Easter sepulchre of the fourteenth century. The whole work has cost £4500, of which the patron, the Marquis of Ripon, contributed £3500, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £500. On Wednesday week the church was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. D. Clayfield Ireland, from Rugby School, has been elected to a classical exhibition at New College, Oxford.

The Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D., of St. John's, Head Master of the City of London School, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge for the current year.—A meeting held on Wednesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Dr. Thompson, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, resolved to use its best endeavours to raise a sufficient sum for the endowment of a professorship of ancient history in the University of Cambridge as a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's.

A memorial to the Senate of London University, asking that degrees in music may be rendered available by that body upon a basis of some sound general culture, has just been presented by the Council of Trinity College, London, supported by the signatures of Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Michael Costa, Sir John Goss, Sir George Elvey, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and many other leading musicians.

The subject for the newly-instituted French prize at Durham University has been announced—Pascal's "Pensées." Mr. F. W. Sanderson has been recommended for a scholarship of £30. The Lindsay Scholarship, tenable only by those who have been educated at Durham Grammar School, has been awarded to Mr. R. Fitzgerald.

The Rev. Robert Flint, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, has been elected to the chair of Divinity in Edinburgh University, vacant through the death of the Rev. Dr. Crawford.

The Scotsman says that the new chair of education at Edinburgh University has been offered by the trustees to Mr. Simon S. Laurie, late secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, and the St. Andrew's Chair to Mr. John M. D. Meiklejohn, late Assistant-Commissioner to the Endowed Schools Commission, and that these gentlemen have agreed to accept the appointments.

Two scholarships have been founded in the Stationers' School, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in memory of the late Mr. Charles Knight. They are of the annual value of £20 each, and tenable for two years. The scholarship for 1876-7 has been awarded to Sidney Herbert Jarrett, 16, Anne-street, Union-square. Another scholarship will be awarded in the early part of next year.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

The most recent accounts, by telegraph during the past week, show that his Royal Highness has entered the Terai or marsh and forest country of Nepal, from the British province of Kumaon, which is situated on its western side, 200 miles north of Delhi. On Saturday the Prince was met at Bumbassa by the actual ruler of Nepal, Sir Jung Bahadur, and the British Resident in Nepal, who had crossed the river Sarda into British territory the previous day. The Prince, on reaching his camp, received the visit of Sir Jung Bahadur, who came in state, wearing magnificent jewels, and attended by a brilliant suite. His Royal Highness afterwards returned the visit, and was received with due ceremony. A picked force of Nepalese infantry, cavalry, and artillery was drawn up and paid his Royal Highness the usual military honours. Presents were exchanged, Sir Jung Bahadur presenting the Prince, among other things, with a fine collection of living wild beasts and birds. The Prince, on leaving Sir Jung Bahadur's tent, inspected the Nepalese force, and complimented him on their appearance. Sir Jung Bahadur returned into Nepal in the evening, and the Prince shortly afterwards crossed into Nepalese territory. This week his Royal Highness has commenced shooting. A large number of tigers are expected, and the beat will be on a grand scale. Two hundred elephants are to be employed. The sport in the Kumaon Terai during last week had been fair; it had included two tigers, two cubs, three bears, two bear cubs, and one leopard, besides numerous other game.

The Prince of Wales is in perfect health.

The following telegram was published in London on Thursday:—

"Camp of Nepal, Feb. 21.

"The Prince of Wales arrived here yesterday. A dinner was given in the evening, at which Sir Jung Bahadur proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales. There was splendid sport to-day; seven tigers were shot, six falling to the Prince's rifle. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir Jung Bahadur. Upwards of 600 elephants were employed in beating the jungle, and the sight was of an imposing character."

A telegram from Cairo says:—"Two splendid sphinxes, with inscriptions, have been discovered at Rhameses."

With reference to an illustration last week of the prison at Blackwell's Island, New York, the French artist who has furnished our series of sketches of that and similar American subjects is M. Felix Regamey. He is a brother of the late M. Guillaume Regamey, who contributed many sketches of life in Paris about the time of the war, and who died not long ago.

The Queen has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., John Henry Crichton, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Crichton), Rowland Winn, Esq., and Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart., to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The Duke of Cambridge went, yesterday week, to Woolwich to inspect the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, and afterwards made the annual distribution of prizes and commissions. The examiners' report showed that thirty-nine cadets had passed for commissions; but, besides these, in order to meet the exigencies of the Royal Artillery, eleven cadets of the second class had been brought forward for commissions, making a total of fifty. Though the total number of marks obtained was not so high as on the last occasion, yet the general result of the examination was reported to be highly satisfactory. In addressing the cadets, the Duke of Cambridge urged upon them the necessity of paying attention to details, pointing to Wellington, Napoleon, and other great soldiers as being conspicuous for the attention they bestowed upon minute matters.

THE LATE VISCOUNT GALWAY, M.P.

The death of this nobleman, who was an Irish peer and a member of the House of Commons, was recorded two or three weeks ago. He was George Edward Arundell Monckton Arundell, son of the fifth Viscount Galway and Baron Killard. The peerage was created in 1727, and was conferred upon John Monckton, the representative of the ancient Yorkshire family of Monckton, of Cavil and Hodroyd in that county, who had



THE LATE VISCOUNT GALWAY, M.P.

been stout supporters of King Charles in the Civil Wars, but one of whom had zealously served King William III. at the Revolution. The second Viscount assumed the name of Arundell, in 1769, to comply with the will of his aunt, Lady Frances Arundell, sister of the third Duke of Rutland, and widow of a brother of Lord Arundell, of Trerice. The late Viscount Galway was born in 1805; he was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. He married, in 1838, his cousin Miss Henrietta Milnes, daughter of Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., of Fryston



LIEUT. CAMERON, R.N., THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

Hall, Yorkshire, and sister of Richard Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton. He was elected M.P. for East Retford in 1847, and always kept that seat. In politics he was a Conservative, and was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen under Lord Derby's Government of 1852. He has left a son about thirty years of age to inherit the title.

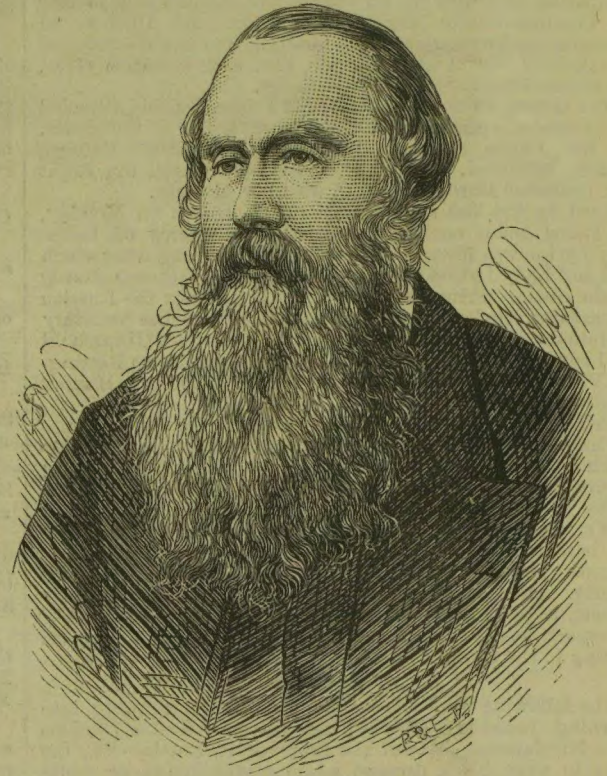
The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

THE LATE MR. EVAN LEIGH.

Mr. Evan Leigh, engineer, of Manchester, who died about three weeks since, was the author of some useful inventions for the improvement of the machinery of cotton manufacture, and has a claim also to the invention of the twin-screw for steamers. The following note on this subject is extracted from one of many papers and pamphlets relating to mechanical works which Mr. Leigh from time to time put forth:—

"In the year 1849 I took out a patent (No. 12,708, dated July 18) for steering ships, by having separate power to each propeller, being twin-screws or detached paddles, with the

object of turning a vessel more readily out of its course in time of danger by reversing one paddle or other propeller, and steering generally by giving more or less steam to one engine or pair of engines. Notwithstanding the common-sense of this arrangement, by which all the power on board could be employed in cases of emergency to avoid collisions, &c., I could neither get the Government of the day nor any of the ship-builders to take it up; but I must admit that I received a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty thanking me for the communication, but nothing more."



THE LATE MR. EVAN LEIGH, C.E.

Since that time, however, the twin-screw has come into general use. The other best-known inventions of Mr. Leigh are the "self-stripping" carding engine, the coupled mules, "with putting-up motion," and the loose boss top roller. Another subject in which Mr. Leigh took an interest was transporting railway trains on ship-board. In 1870 he published a pamphlet, with a large diagram, entitled "A plan for conveying railway trains across the Straits of Dover." At a recent conversazione of the Manchester Scientific and



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: BATTLE OF JANUARY 20.
FROM A SKETCH BY THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "ROUSSKI MIR."



LAMA DANCE AT JUMMOO, PERFORMED BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Mechanical Society he exhibited a model of his design, and gave explanations of it in the presence of Sir Joseph Whitworth, Professors Greenwood and Roscoe, of Owens College, Professor Shelley, of London, and other representatives of science and engineering.

In 1871 Mr. Leigh published a work in which, as he stated in the preface, he gave the results of nearly half a century of practical experience of mills and mill machinery. It was published in two large volumes, with very numerous illustrations, under the following explanatory title: "The Science of Modern Cotton-Spinning, embracing Mill Architecture, Machinery for Cotton Ginning, Opening, Scutching, Preparing, and Spinning, with all the latest improvements; also articles on Steam and Water Power, Boilers, Boiler Explosions, &c., all tending to show where the outlay of capital may be economised, and production cheapened." This work is one of great authority both in Europe and America, and has attained its third edition.

Miss Leigh, founder of the Mission Home for English Women in Paris, was the fifth child and eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Evan Leigh. In consequence of her sad bereavement, the formal opening of the mission home, which was arranged for March 4, will not take place on that day.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON, R.N.

The grand achievement of geographical exploration performed by this courageous and skilful African traveller is already well known to our readers. He has completed the last great problem of Livingstone, by following the course of the Lualaba, which he has found, indeed, not to belong to the Nile, but to the Congo; and he has traversed the whole breadth of the interior, from Lake Tanganyika westward to the Atlantic sea-coast. In this wonderful journey, by which an extent of 1200 miles of new country has been discovered, Lieutenant Cameron has done as much, since March, 1874, as was ever done in any one expedition. He has walked over three thousand miles of African ground; and his return to England will be greeted by the intelligent portion of society with the applause he has well deserved. We have great pleasure in giving his portrait a place in this week's paper, and in stating a few particulars of his personal history.

Lieutenant Verney Lovett Cameron was born July 1, 1844. He is a son of the Rev. J. Lovett Cameron, Vicar of Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, Kent. His grandfather was Colonel Cameron, who commanded the Grenadier Company of the 9th Regiment throughout the Peninsular War, and especially distinguished himself at the siege of St. Sebastian. Lieutenant Verney Lovett Cameron entered the Royal Navy in August, 1857, being the first boy under fourteen years of age who passed the examination for naval cadet. He passed in the first class at every succeeding examination—for midshipman, for the intermediate position, and for sub-lieutenant; upon which last occasion he stood first class in seamanship, first class in acting gunnery, and first class in navigation—a rare combination of attainments in that degree. He was transferred from H.M.S. *Illustration* to the *Victor Emmanuel* in October, 1858; and served next in the *Liffey*, from 1861 to 1863, afterwards in the *Defence*, the *Hector*, and the *Terrible*. In November, 1863, he passed an examination in gunnery, to qualify himself for the rank of Lieutenant, and again stood in the first class. He passed the Staff College at Easter, 1864, and the examination for French interpreter in September, 1865. His commission as Lieutenant was dated Oct. 10, 1865. A twelvemonth afterwards he was appointed First Lieutenant of the gun-boat *Star*, in which he was employed, at the time of the Abyssinian Expedition, in the Red Sea, surveying, buoying, and erecting lighthouses. The officers and crew of the *Star* got special thanks from her Majesty's Government for those services in 1868. Upon another occasion, while Lieutenant Cameron was serving in that vessel, she went to the relief of the United States corvette *Sacramento*, wrecked off the mouth of the Godavery; and thanks were given by the Admiralty for that service, as well as by Commodore Hillyar and the American Government. But Lieutenant Cameron was actively employed also in boat-cruising on the east coast of Africa. What he there saw of the horrors of the slave trade mainly prompted him to undertake the leadership of the Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition. We trust that one of the best results of his recent explorations in Africa will be the adoption of stringent measures to put a stop to those inhuman practices against which Livingstone so indignantly protested to the end of his noble life.

A sketch is in hand which shows Lieutenant Cameron in his travelling attire, with some of his native African followers.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued a decree for the execution of the reforms and concessions demanded by Austria and the other European Powers to improve the condition of the Christian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is stated, however, that the chief leaders of the Herzegovina insurgents, Peko Paulovitch and Lazar Socica, have determined to reject those concessions, and that the Austrian Consul, who was sent to obtain a pacification, has failed in his mission. A general amnesty has been granted to all insurgents who within four weeks return to their homes; and the Turkish Government further promises to rebuild, at its own cost, all churches and houses which have been destroyed. Not much confidence is placed in these offers, and many thousands of refugees now in Dalmatia are disposed to starve rather than go back to be under the rule of the Turks. The Austrian Government has sent for the military commanders of its Croatian and Dalmatian Provinces to consult with them at Vienna as to the means of restoring order in Herzegovina, if needful, by an armed intervention. Servia appears to be in a very excited mood, and there is a strong party for war against the Turkish Government.

We are indebted to M. Pierre de Monteverde, the special correspondent of a Russian journal called the *Rousski Mir*, and the travelling companion of our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, when lately in that country, for a sketch of the battle fought on the 20th and 21st ult. Upon that occasion the Turks gained a victory, but were not able to profit by it. The Turks, however, were about five times the number of the insurgents. The latter were, on the second day, formed across the road holding the two hillocks fortified by the Turks in the previous affair, with a left wing at right angles to this line and parallel to the road, and no right wing whatever, the principal position being the hillock on the right of the road, facing Trebinje. This hill was held by Peko, that on the other side by Simonics (Bogdan), and the left wing, composed of the men of Nevesinje and Zubei, by Tripko Vukalovics, nephew of the chief of the insurrectionary forces in 1862. The whole force was about 2000 men. Socica, who was hoped for as a diversion on the Turkish left at the decisive moment, did not arrive on the battle-field. The bands represented were those of Petkovics, Peko, Simonics, that of Maxime being united with Peko's for want of a chief, those of Vukalovics and Milkovic (Gligor).

Duke Vivaldi, commander of the Italian legion in course of formation, and twenty-two Garibaldians, who arrived at Castelnuovo, have been arrested by order of the Austrian Government, and escorted home. The revolutionary elements are prejudicing the cause of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Christians, and impeding the diplomatic action going on in their favour.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 24.

The elections are over. So far as Paris is concerned, they passed off amidst an apparent indifference that could not fail to impress the most ordinary spectator, though statistical returns show that few of the electors inscribed upon the registers neglected to exercise their right of suffrage. During the morning of Sunday a steady downpour kept all but the most enthusiastic at home, and when the weather cleared up those who sallied forth into the streets seemed far more bent upon amusing themselves than upon voting. The main streets and the boulevards presented the animated aspect of an ordinary fine Sunday afternoon; but there were absolutely no signs to indicate the important event in progress. Even at the numerous voting-places themselves nothing approaching a crowd was discernible beyond four or five distributors of bulletins at the doors, the citizen electors contenting themselves with passing in, depositing their votes in the boxes that are here dignified with the title of urns, and then hastening away to their own private affairs. Even in the more advanced Republican quarters, where the walls were placarded with appeals printed on paper of every shade of red, from magenta to vermilion, perfect tranquillity prevailed, and there was far more animation to be observed outside the various hospitals, to which the poorer classes always flock on Sunday to visit such of their relations as may be invalided, than at any polling-place. In the more aristocratic quarters carriages might be noticed stopping to allow their occupants, bound for Auteuil races, to record their votes. On Monday, however, a far greater degree of animation prevailed. The kiosks were besieged by an eager crowd anxious to learn the results of the provincial elections, and during the evening certain sections of the boulevards were absolutely blocked up by groups of people engaged in political discussions.

The result of the elections has been the return of 296 Republicans of various shades, 23 Constitutionalists, 46 Conservatives, 14 Monarchists, and 43 Bonapartists, 422 in all. In 107 cases a fresh election will be necessary, none of the candidates having secured the necessary majority, and the returns from three colonial districts are yet lacking. The candidates returned in Paris are all Republicans or Radicals, and include, amongst others, MM. Thiers, Louis Blanc, Barodet, Lockroy, Brisson, Gambetta, and Floquet. In six arrondissements a second election will be necessary, one of them being that of the Louvre, where M. Tirard, a Republican, obtained 6311 to Baron Haussmann's 2958; and another that of the Elysée, where the Duc Decazes heads the poll with 3810 to M. Chaurouff's 3612 and M. Raoul Duval's 3492. One of the surprises of this election has been the losses suffered by the Bonapartists in departments like the Pas de Calais, Nord, and Calvados, where they had reckoned on certain success. MM. Emile Ollivier, Pinard, and Abbateucci have all failed to secure seats, though M. Rouher has been successful both in the Puy de Dôme and in Corsica with the Duc de Padoue. A second *tour de scrutin* may lead to Prince Napoleon being returned at Ajaccio. The Left have lost MM. Leon Robert, Naquet, Ricard, and Pascal Duprat; and the Right will no longer number in its ranks MM. Chaboud Latour, Lefevre-Pontalis, and Desjardins.

The most important result of the election has, however, been the retirement of M. Buffet from the Ministry. Rejected at Bourges, at Commercay, at Mirecourt, and at Castel-Sarrasin, there was nothing left for him but to place his resignation in the hands of Marshal MacMahon. It is reported that the President requested him to retain the management of affairs till the meeting of the Assembly, but this he declined. His successor is yet unknown, though it is thought that M. Dufaure will be charged with the construction of a Cabinet, though the names of M. d'Audiffret Pasquier and Leon Renault are also mentioned. By a strange irony, the *France*, condemned a little time back to pay 1000*fr.* fine for writing on M. Buffet's probable resignation, and ordered to publish the judgment, did so on the very day on which the formal communication of his retirement appeared in another column. M. Albert Desjardins, Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of the Interior, and one of his most trusted lieutenants, having also failed to retain his seat in the Assembly, has also resigned his post, and will resume his law lectures at the Ecole de Droit.

The Permanent Commission holds its last sitting to-day at Versailles, whither some of the newly-elected members are already flocking.

A ball held at the Elysée on Tuesday night was a brilliant success.

The death is announced of M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot, one of the heads of the celebrated firm of printers and publishers, and a member of the Institute, at the age of eighty-six. Besides bringing out those splendid specimens of typography for which his house has been so justly famed, he was the author of several works chiefly on subjects connected with ancient and modern Greece. The death of M. Patin, the permanent secretary of the Academy, and its oldest member, is also noticed, as well as that of M. Brongniart, professor of botany and a member of the Institute.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso left Madrid on Wednesday week to join the Army of the North, and yesterday week he assumed command of all his armies in the field, Quesada being appointed chief of the general staff. Heavy blows in quick succession have been dealt the Carlists. The capture of Estella last Saturday by Primo de Rivera, the successful occupation of the line of the Bidassoa by Campos, and the united advance of Quesada, Loma, and Moriones upon the western border of Guipuzcoa left the Carlists only one forlorn hope—that of flinging all the forces they could mass together on some one of the armies which were fatally closing in upon them. For this adventure, desperate at best, the insurgents had not the spirit remaining, nor, perhaps, had any of the Carlist chiefs enough of energy and ardour to try such a Napoleonic stroke. At all events, the last chance was allowed to pass; the Alfonsist Generals established their communications without difficulty, and drew the folds of their overwhelming forces more tightly around the gasping life of the rebellion. Tolosa, the second capital of the Carlists, was abandoned without a blow, and King Alfonso on Monday entered in triumph the city where his rival and kinsman has for four years been recognised as Sovereign. On the following day he entered San Sebastian, where he was received with enthusiasm. It has been officially announced at Madrid that at a council of Generals, held under the presidency of the King, it has been decided to attack the Carlists on all sides. There have been illuminations and

rejoicings throughout Spain to celebrate the success of the Royal troops. According to a telegram from Rome, the Vatican has advised Don Carlos to give up the struggle, now that there appears to be no probability of his being successful.

The Cortes has resolved that senators and deputies shall be required to take an oath of fidelity to the King.

It seems now decided, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that immediately after the war is over Queen Isabella will enter *coram populo* into Spain. The Queen has an increasingly warm desire to see her country again, and not only has the King been at last able to agree to her return, but he will himself go to the frontier to receive his mother on Spanish soil and lead her back to Madrid.

ITALY.

The Carnival at Rome opened last Saturday under a glorious sky. The Corso was brilliantly decorated. The pavement, the balconies, the windows, the roofs, were all thronged with spectators, including many foreigners. It was marked by the revival of the famous race of riderless steeds, which was attended by some casualties.

A memorial medallion erected to the poet Keats, upon the pilaster of the gateway close to his tombstone in the Protestant burying-ground, was uncovered on Monday afternoon. An address was delivered by Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre. The sculptor, Mr. Warrington Wood, having generously declined payment for his work, Sir Vincent stated that the amount would be treated as a nucleus of a larger sum for the execution of a bust to be placed in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, provided the requisite permission could be obtained.

GERMANY.

Dr. Falk told the Prussian Diet on Wednesday that he hopes to bring forward an education bill next Session; but there were many questions still undecided, one of them being who should bear the support of schools.

The Lauenburg Diet has, after a long and very animated debate, accepted the bill concerning the incorporation of the duchy with the Prussian monarchy and the treaty regulating the public property.

Further proceedings are contemplated at Berlin against Count Arnim, who has been ordered to return to Prussia.

Count Otto-Stolberg-Wernigerode, the President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, and until 1873 Governor of Hanover, has been, by special request of Prince Bismarck, appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The departure of the Empress for England has been fixed for March 2.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Monday, a member brought in a resolution declaring the necessity for a reduction of the army, and requesting the Government to take the necessary measures for that purpose. The Monastic Institutions Bill was adopted, after a long debate, in the form in which it passed through the Upper House, and the bills authorising the construction of railway lines between Muerzzuschlag and Neuberg and Bozen and Meran were also adopted. On Wednesday the Lower House adopted a number of Government railway bills, but rejected two of them, although the Minister of Commerce had advocated their adoption.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Marie Nicolajevna, sister to the Emperor, died on Monday morning, aged fifty-eight. Their Imperial Majesties and the whole of the family were present at the death. She married, in 1839, Maximilian Duke de Leuchtenberg, Prince d'Eichstaedt, and after his death, in 1856, Gregoire Count Stroganoff. The Grand Duchess was well known in English society from her frequent visits to this country, and her occasional residence at the Isle of Wight and Torquay.

On Sunday the Russian troops under General Scobeleff entered the capital of Khokand. The inhabitants, it is said, received them well, and expressed great satisfaction at the incorporation of the Khanate with Russia.

The Government has decided upon constructing a telegraph line between Uratuebe and Samarcand.

AMERICA.

A bill defining the rights of American citizens, native or naturalised, in foreign countries, in accordance with the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

St. Louis, Missouri, has been fixed on by the Democratic National Executive Committee as the place for holding the National Convention to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, the nominations to be made on June 27.

Texas has held an election adopting the new State Constitution by a large majority.

The Indiana Republicans have nominated Mr. G. S. Orth for the post of Governor. He is at present United States Minister at the Court of Vienna. They moreover recommend Senator Morton to the National Convention as a candidate for the presidency.

Miss Cushman, the actress, died at Boston, yesterday week, aged sixty.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Provincial Synod of the Church in South Africa was opened on Jan. 26, six Bishops being present.

Captain Adam Kok, the old and popular chief of the Griqua people, had been killed by a fall from his wagonette.

The first turf of the Natal Government Railway to Maritzburg, Verulam, and Tsipingo was turned, on Jan. 1, by Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated Feb. 22, five p.m.:—"The Hon. Mr. West-Erskine, Minister of Public Works, proceeds to Philadelphia as Commissioner, passenger per Mongolia; the Hon. Mr. Boucaut changes from Crown Lands to Public Works; and Mr. Playford, M.P., becomes Minister of Crown Lands. The ships *Glenavon*, *Ardonconell*, and *City of Berlin*, with emigrants, arrived, all well."

A London firm has undertaken to supply Rio de Janeiro with water at an estimated cost of £2,000,000.

When the last mail left Levuka, Fiji, her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Layard, had proceeded to the Marshall and Gilbert groups of islands, to inquire into the origin of alleged outrages on British subjects.

A letter from Yakoutsk, Siberia, states that at the last fair in that town a larger quantity of mammoth ivory was disposed of than has ever before been known. Several of the tusks were of great size, one pair weighing 60 lb.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, in Monday's sitting, voted the supplies for the present year's contingent of recruits, numbering 15,000 men. A resolution expressing want of confidence in the Government, introduced by several members, was rejected by 64 against 25 votes.

We learn by telegram from Alexandria that Mr. Cave left there last Monday on his return to this country; that Colonel Stokes and M. de Lesseps have signed the documents modifying the Suez Canal dues; and that the new tariff is to come into operation at the beginning of next year.

A telegram from Rangoon to the *Times* states that fifteen conspirators have been convicted of treason and five of the abetting of treason. The head conspirator is sentenced to be transported for twenty-one years, and the others to transportation for ten years and lesser terms. Seven of the accused were acquitted.

Sir W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, is gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. A. N. Birch, Colonial Secretary for the island, and Mr. John Douglas, Auditor and Accountant-General and controller of the revenue there, are to be Companions of the same order.

The ship *Benan*, 1338 tons, belonging to Mr. W. Thomson, jun., chartered by Mr. Dutton, agent-general for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth last Saturday, for Port Adelaide, with 379 emigrants, comprising carefully-selected agricultural and other labourers and mechanics, married and single, and including forty-four single young women.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Francis Goldsmid has presented the Royal Academy of Music with a free scholarship for two years, to be contended for in April next.

At the annual dinner in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday week, the subscriptions amounted to £1030.

The Fishmongers' Company have presented £100 to the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, and 20 gs. has been contributed by the Merchant Taylors' Company to this charity.

The flower-show of the Notting-hill Home Encouragement Society is held to-day at the Wornington-road Board School, and Dr. J. H. Gladstone, president of the society, distributes the prizes at five o'clock.

The public dinner of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum took place, on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel—the Lord Mayor presiding. Donations amounting to about £2200 were announced.

At a meeting of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, on Tuesday night, it was resolved "that immediate steps be taken to raise a fund for building an almshouse on the ground which has been kindly offered to the society for the purpose."

A deputation, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waited last Monday upon the Marquis of Salisbury at the India Office to advocate a more restricted cultivation of opium in India, but the noble Marquis held out no hope of legislation on the subject.

The committee of the Metropolitan Asylums District have received from the Admiralty the offer of selection from four wooden line-of-battle ships for a vessel to replace the *Goliath*—viz., the *Royal William* and *St. George*, each 4500 tons; *Albion*, 4400 tons; and the *Exmouth*, 4350 tons.

In consequence of a gradual increase in the number of pupils at the school of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and in the applications for the admission of a still further number, it has been found necessary to remove to more extensive premises. The school and training college for teachers is now situated at 11, Fitzroy-square, W.

Major Frank Bolton, in his Monthly Report on the Metropolitan Water Supply, points out that the water delivered for domestic purposes by the companies is frequently deteriorated by the dirty state of the cisterns on the premises of the consumers; all cisterns should, therefore, be frequently cleaned out, and every care should be taken to prevent the contamination of the domestic water supply after delivery.

With respect to the proposed cession of Gambia, the Royal Colonial Institute has presented a memorial to Lord Carnarvon, submitting that, considering all the circumstances of the case, there is no reason for Great Britain to abandon so important a possession, which secures her such a valuable highway into the interior of Africa, the benefits of which in the future must be of incalculable value.

The twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association was held, on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It appeared that the number of members at the end of the past year was 574, an increase of 114 over the previous year; that the net increase of funds was £654, and that the invested funds amounted to £3100.

During an investigation, at the Marylebone Police Court, into the case of a woman charged with attempting to commit suicide, it transpired that James Smith, a man employed by the St. Pancras parochial authorities, had rescued the defendant from drowning in the Regent's Canal, and that he had saved seven other persons from similar peril. Mr. D'Eyncourt added his name for £5 to the list of subscriptions raised to reward the man for his bravery.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the second week of February, 1876, was 88,929, of whom 37,556 were in workhouses and 51,373 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 9535, 18,382, and 28,473 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 496, of whom 383 were men, 95 women, and 18 children.

Mr. Disraeli received, last Saturday, a deputation appointed by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, which asked that the divinity school connected with Trinity College should be compensated out of existing funds on the same principle as had been applied to the Colleges of Maynooth and Belfast. The Prime Minister, in reply, recognised the fairness of the claim, and stated that the case should receive the earnest and grave consideration of the Government. Personally, he desired that the Church of Ireland should be in a position to compete with all its rivals; but he would not pretend to say what might be the result of the very strict examination which the whole circumstances of the case would have to undergo.

At the anniversary festival of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen, which was held at the London Tavern last Saturday evening, Mr. Samuda, M.P., in responding to the toast of "The House of Commons," alluded to the critical relations between capital and labour. He appealed to his foremen auditors, as a class able to beneficially influence working men, to restrain them from pushing their claims too far in face of the competition we had now to sustain against France, Belgium, and Germany, more especially as industrial difficulties were looming in the distance from the revolution that was being created in our commerce by the opening of the Suez Canal.

The Maharajah of Burdwan has forwarded to the editor of the *Times* funds for the purpose of presenting a silver medal to each of the boys who so distinguished themselves by their conduct at the burning of the *Goliath*. He says:—"I may have been forestalled in this wish; but I trust that I may be allowed to do something of the kind, as, coming from India, it will prove to the boys that deeds like theirs have not merely a local fame, but are marked and appreciated by their fellow-subjects in the most distant parts of her Majesty's empire."

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at a public meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, in connection with the National Training School for Music. His Royal Highness, in moving the adoption of the report of the City and Metropolitan Committee, explained the object of the school, and traced the steps which had been taken to attain it. The report stated that ninety-three scholarships had been provided, and that the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duchess of Edinburgh were among those who had given scholarships. Mr. Lyon Playfair, Sir Julius Benedict, Lord Newry, Sir J. Harrington, Sir H. Cole, and others also addressed the meeting. The report was adopted, and resolutions in support of the movement passed. After the meeting the Duke was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor.

The Extra Supplement.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The Prime Minister, in choosing Lord Lytton for the great office lately conferred upon him—that of presiding over the Government of India—was guided mainly by personal knowledge of his character and abilities. Yet Lord Lytton, during a career of twenty-six years in the public service, has proved himself not only a first-rate man of business, but also one of superior capacity and of statesman-like judgment. The proofs, indeed, of these higher qualifications have not in his case been frequently exposed to popular appreciation. They have mostly remained in the minutes of those departmental experiences at the Foreign Office which rarely become the subject of contemporary public notice. It is understood, however, that if any testimony were needed upon this occasion, more than one personage of high authority, who has either been Minister of Foreign Affairs or has conducted foreign Embassies of signal importance, might bear witness to Lord Lytton's tact and sagacity. His remarkable diligence has always been patent to the observation of his official chiefs and colleagues. It seems to be inherited from his father, who was one of the most steadily industrious men of genius recorded in English literary biography. The son has likewise shown that he inherits those talents of a literary artist by which the first Lord Lytton, so long ago as when he was called Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, won considerable fame.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Baron Lytton of Knebworth, who succeeded his father in that peerage three years ago, was born on Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated partly at Harrow School, partly under the private tuition of Mr. W. C. Perry at Bonn, on the Rhine, where he pursued the study of Greek and Roman literature, with German and other modern languages. In October, 1849, he was introduced to diplomatic business as private secretary to his uncle, the late Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Dalling), who was then Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States at Washington. Mr. Robert Lytton, though so young, was very confidentially employed by his uncle in the affairs of the mission. He became intimately acquainted with the two most eminent American statesmen of the old school, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. It was, we have been told, a speech made by the young British Attaché, at some public festival dinner at New York, that especially pleased Mr. Webster, and caused him to take particular interest in young Lytton. His first regular appointment as paid Attaché was in February, 1852, at Florence, where Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer then became resident Minister. From this post, in the course of his advancement, Mr. Lytton was transferred to Paris in August, 1854. He was removed in March, 1856, to the Hague; but obtained a promotion in 1858, when he proceeded first to St. Petersburg, and shortly afterwards to Constantinople. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Lytton was employed as acting British Consul-General at Belgrade, which at that moment was a post needing peculiar discretion and vigilance. He was again sent to that place, on a special mission, after the Turkish bombardment of Belgrade. It appears, indeed, now and then, as if Serbia and the neighbouring principalities were to be the keyhole of the Eastern Question; and the present Lord Lytton, upon two different occasions, has been set to work at Belgrade to keep the peace between those people and the Turks. His special mission to Serbia was esteemed a great success. It won for him, when he had, in October, 1862, attained the rank of Second Secretary in the diplomatic service, at first at Vienna, a speedy further promotion. This was the post of Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, bestowed upon him by Lord Russell in January, 1863. Mr. Lytton arrived at the Court of Denmark on the day before Princess Alexandra left it for England as the chosen bride of the Prince of Wales. On the very next day he had to assume temporary charge of the mission, which again, in the next year, during the months of April and May, was confided to his administration as Chargé-d'Affaires. The Schleswig-Holstein conflict was then a matter of the gravest anxiety to European statesmen. It will be found, by reference to the Parliamentary debates of that time, that Mr. Lytton's despatches were often cited by her Majesty's Ministers. One of those papers, which was published, was quoted, with high praise of the writer, by Sir Roundell Palmer, now Lord Selborne, in his speech on the Schleswig-Holstein question. But in May of that same year, 1864, Mr. Lytton was selected, by the special desire of Earl Russell, to reside at the Court of the young King of Greece, a Danish Prince, whose new position at Athens demanded the best English countenance and advice. From Athens, in April, 1865, Mr. Lytton proceeded to Lisbon, where he remained till February, 1868, acting three times as Chargé-d'Affaires of the mission to Portugal during five or six months of each year. He was next appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, but in October of the same year obtained the higher promotion of Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna. There he was engaged personally in negotiations with the most eminent Austrian statesmen upon the final conclusion of the commercial treaty; but that work had been mainly done before his arrival at Vienna. He was Chargé-d'Affaires of the Embassy to Austria in the winter of 1869, and upon another occasion. After these services, in which he had to meet or to deal with such eminent statesmen as Counts Baol-Schauenstein, Beust, Reichberg, and Andrassy, a new field of employment was opened to him. In October, 1872, Mr. Lytton was appointed Secretary of the Paris Embassy, where he continued, notwithstanding his succession to the title and estates of his father, until November, 1874. His political experiences

were enlarged and deepened by observation of the affairs of France during its recovery from the prostration caused by the war and fall of the Empire; and he had to cultivate the acquaintance of French statesmen, Thiers, Rémusat, and Decazes, from whom much was to be learned. These and similar opportunities have not been neglected by Lord Lytton. It is well known to his friends that he has long bestowed earnest study upon the most urgent problems of modern policy. It is true that he has never enjoyed the advantage of a seat in the House of Commons, and has been unable, as yet, to take an active part in the debates of the Upper House. Since November, 1874, he has been British Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. The services above related have compelled him to spend the greater part of early manhood in foreign Courts and cities; but he may still look forward, upon his return from the Indian viceroyalty, to a position of influence and usefulness in our Parliament at home. The post of Governor of Madras was offered him last May, upon the death of Lord Hobart, but this was declined by Lord Lytton. He has, in the mean time, been spoken of as likely to be appointed before long either to the Embassy at St. Petersburg or to that at Constantinople; but the diplomatic service must now part with him, at least for some years to come.

As we are now speaking of Lord Lytton as a diplomatist and politician, this is not the place to dwell upon his literary performances, although they have their peculiar merits in a very high degree. A fertile, genial and graceful fancy, a cultivated taste, and skill in versification, will not be denied to them by any fair critic. "Lucille," a romance of modern social life, but written in verse, was published in 1869. It had been preceded by several collections of minor poems, under the name of "Owen Meredith," and by metrical translations from a variety of languages. Two volumes of "Chronicles and Characters," being poems on historical subjects, appeared in 1868, under Mr. Lytton's own name. The latest and ripest fruit of his poetical imagination is presented in two volumes of more recent composition, entitled "Fables in Song." But we should prefer, in estimating Lord Lytton's official and administrative qualifications, to point to a different sort of work—namely, his valuable series of reports upon the condition of the industrial classes in the Austrian Empire, which were published by the Foreign Office.

Lord Lytton married, in 1864, the second daughter of the late Hon. E. Villiers, brother to the late Earl of Clarendon; he has had two sons and three daughters, of whom the daughters only survive.

The portrait in our Engraving is copied from a photograph taken at Vienna.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. Jacob Bright was elected member for Manchester on Thursday week, in the place of Mr. Callender, deceased, by a majority of 1785 over Mr. F. S. Powell, the Conservative candidate, an analysis of the voting papers on the morning after the election showing the numbers to be:—Bright 22,770, Powell 20,985. The rejected papers were 264; of which 37 were disallowed for want of official mark, 27 for voting for both candidates, 102 for writing or making a mark by which the voter could not be identified, and 98 because they were unmarked, or so marked as to cause uncertainty.

The polling for East Suffolk, to fill the vacancy caused by the succession of Lord Mahon to the earldom of Stanhope, took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Charles Easton, Liberal, who unsuccessfully contested the western division of the county in June last; and Lieut.-Col. St. John Barne, Conservative. The result was the return of Colonel Barne by a majority of 951 votes, the numbers being—Colonel Barne 3654, Mr. Easton 2708.

Mr. Henry Fox Bristowe, Liberal, and Mr. William Beckett Denison, Conservative, were nominated on Saturday for the representation of East Retford, where there was a vacancy in consequence of the death of Viscount Galway. The polling took place on Thursday, but the result had not reached us when our early edition was put to press.

The polling for Berkshire took place on Wednesday, the candidates being Mr. Philip Wroughton and Mr. Darby Griffith, both Conservatives. Mr. Wroughton had a majority of 2233; the numbers being—Wroughton 3382, Darby Griffith 1149.

At Horsham the nomination has been fixed for to-day (Saturday), and the polling for Tuesday next. Mr. Padwick, the Conservative candidate, has withdrawn in favour of the Solicitor-General.

The annual dinner of the members of the British Museum Rifle Association took place last Saturday evening in the principal room of the Gaiety Restaurant—the chair being taken by Dr. Birch; and the Cambridge University Rifle Corps held their annual meeting and dinner on Thursday week, under the presidency of Colonel Wale.

A complete Prayer-Book, measuring 3½ in. in length, 2½ in. in breadth, and a ¼ in. in thickness, and weighing barely 1 oz., has been issued by the Oxford University Press, Paternoster-row. It is printed on India paper, and is intended to form a companion volume to the "smallest Bible in the world," recently issued by this press.

The disaster of the *Strathclyde*, the steam-ship that left London for Bombay last week, and was run down in Dover Bay, with the loss of nearly forty lives, is related in our Supplement, which also contains an illustration. The inquest at Deal was concluded on Thursday last. It has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the persons in charge of the Hamburg steam-ship *Franconia*. The jury also express their strong condemnation of the same parties, and of those in charge of the tug *Palmerston*, for not rendering assistance to the crew and passengers of the *Strathclyde*. The master of the *Franconia*, Ferdinand Kaulm, has been admitted to bail.

The fatal effects of the cold weather and fog of the week before last are seen in the Registrar-General's return for the week ended on Saturday last. There were 2475 births and 2005 deaths registered. The births were 50 below and the deaths 373 above the average. The deaths showed an increase of 395 upon those returned in the previous week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 473 and 465, rose last week to 622; 410 resulted from bronchitis and 118 from pneumonia. There were 48 deaths from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 130 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, 13 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. More deaths were referred to whooping-cough in London last week than in any week since 1840; of the 130 only 6 occurred in the families of the upper and professional classes, and nearly the whole of the remainder were of children of the labouring classes. The fatal cases of scarlet fever were 8 less than those in the previous week, and exceeded the corrected average by but one.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT JUMMOO, CASHMERE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

All of us who have drunk of the waters of the fountain of "Trevi" know and love that picturesquely-sequestered spot, nestling under the grey old wall of Aurelian at Rome, and where the ashes of so many notable Englishmen repose. In the Protestant burying-ground of the Eternal City lie the bones of John Gibson, the sculptor, of John Bell, the surgeon and artistic anatomist, of Percy Bysshe Shelley ("Cor Cordium"), and of John Keats, who wrote "Endymion," and desired that on his tomb should be graven the words that there lay one whose name was "writ in water." It is not to be so. The renown of Keats has been surprisingly enduring, considering how little actual work he accomplished in his short span of life—he was but twenty-five years and four months old when he expired in Mr. Severn's arms; and that renown continues steadily to increase. Within recent years the hapless young poet's name has been writ very large indeed on canvas by the pencils of John Everett Millais and Holman Hunt; and, until Gustave Doré illustrated Tennyson, no modern English poet had received a more splendid pictorial tribute than Keats has been honoured with in Mr. Hunt's "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," and Mr. Millais's "Eve of St. Agnes." Further and touching recognition has just been awarded to the undeniable genius of John Keats. A subscription among the English and American residents in Rome was started some time since for the purpose of putting the poet's grave in repair, and of placing over it a marble medallion sculptured in his effigy. The monument was unveiled last Monday, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage of Anglo-Roman colonists; and General Sir Vincent Eyre was enabled to announce that the sculptor of the medallion, Mr. Warrington Wood, having generously refused to accept any fee for his labour, his honorarium would be available as a nucleus of a fund towards furnishing a marble bust of Keats, for which admission to Poets' Corner, Westminster, would be sought. The Abbey is under the government of the most liberal of Deans; and if all caputular bodies and their heads were as tolerant as Dr. Stanley, Byron, Shelley, and Keats would each have a statue or a bust at Westminster. But the time, perhaps, is not ripe for the admission of all the poets to the "corner" set apart for them.

For my own part, now that Keats's grave in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome has been duly set in order. I wish that the medical faculty, with the co-operation of the artistic profession, would do something towards erecting a suitable monument to John Bell, who was not only a skilful surgeon, but an anatomical draughtsman and engraver, whose works on the "Bones and Muscles" is second only to the world-famous productions of Albinus and the elder Sue. John Bell (he was brother to Sir Charles, the author of the Bridge-water Treatise on the Hand) was the most conscientious of draughtsmen; and on a flyleaf to one of his magnificent etchings of the dead "subject" he naively apologised for the appearance in the figure of an exaggerated "wry neck." The fact is, he naively explains, "the subject had been hanged."

And so Doña Isabel de Borbon is going back to Spain—thus, at least, the Paris gossips assert; and it is stated that, now that the civil war may be considered over, the ex-Queen will enter the Peninsula *coram populo*, and that Alfonso XII. will receive his august parent at the frontier, and conduct her in state to Madrid. Why not? There is no better maxim in proverbial ethics than that which counsels us to let bygones be bygones; and the Spaniards themselves are the best judges as to whether the time has arrived for the shortcomings of Isabella II. to be met with a complete Act of Oblivion. The ex-Queen is known to be a most kind-hearted and charitable lady, and by the poor of the Spanish capital, at least, her return will be hailed as a veritable boon. But it is in the south that Doña Isabel enjoys the largest amount of popularity. I remember hearing a hymn in her honour sung, about this time last year, in the theatre at Granada. Her ex-Majesty was specially alluded to as "una Reyna huérfana"—an "orphaned" Queen; but, considering that her exemplary papa, Ferdinand VII., died something like forty-three years ago, and that her mamma, Queen Christina, is still living, the "orphanhood" of Queen Isabella does seem somewhat far-fetched.

Was there ever a more miserable story of a theatrical casualty than that of which we have just received the news from Cincinnati? Robinson's Opera-House, on the afternoon of Feb. 5, was packed by an audience of 2500 persons, chiefly ladies and children, to witness the last performance of a grand allegorical spectacle. Just as the curtain was about to rise a calcium light in the gallery was turned on—beshrew all "calcium" and "lime" and "bude" lights in theatres, say I—and a causeless alarm of fire arose. The audience, in an ungovernable frenzy of panic, "stampeded." "There was a fearful rush of people to and down the stairways, and, the currents meeting at the foot, the crowds were buffeted about like opposing armies." . . . a flight of four marble steps was in the vestibule, and people slipping down these steps were dashed upon by those behind; and soon this vestibule was a mass of prostrate women and children three and four deep." I note these wretched circumstances carefully; for I have just finished reading an admirably lucid and practical pamphlet, written by Captain Eyre M. Shaw, Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, in which he foreshadows the very perils to which the fugitives from the Cincinnati Opera-House were exposed, and which culminated in such fatal results. Distinctly does he reprehend the "quick shifting of light scenery in the immediate vicinity of powerful gaslights and the rapid manipulation of gas, oil, lime, and other lights for scenic effect." And again, when dwelling on the means of ingress to and egress from theatres, he observes: "Each inlet should be easy of entrance, well lighted, free from small projections or obstructions likely to cause injury, quite free from steps at any point where a crush is likely to take place, and gradually narrowing to the width of the narrowest internal passage through which the visitors have to reach their seats."

Very alarming rumours have been floating about lately—mainly in the provincial papers—as to the state of health of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. I am happy to be able to say that the author of "The Life of Napoleon III."—and of how many more entertaining and instructive works?—is by no means so desperately ill as has been reported. He has certainly been ailing for a considerable time past; and, his physicians having peremptorily ordered that he should take some rest, he has started on a health-trip which, to the intellectually over-worked, should be so full of help and solace.

Yet bear me from the harbour's mouth,
Wild winds; I seek a warmer sky;
And I shall see, before I die,
The palms and temples of the South.

Quiza? We are always longing for the "palms and temples of the South;" and then the "getting up" bell rings, and we are fain to scrub out our cell, and gulp down our morning ration of gruel; and then the warder comes sternly to tell us that it is time to fall to picking oakum, or to shin it at the treadmill

again—till sunset. I hope the sunny South will make Mr. Blanchard Jerrold hale and strong again, with all my heart. He has been working without respite—and doing good work—for more than five-and-twenty years, and he has richly earned his furlough.

Art-students at South Kensington will ere long be enabled to derive equal pleasure and profit from the examination of one of the most splendid examples extant of the engraved works of Hogarth, a complete collection of which, comprising replicas of the plates in many stages of impression, forms part of the magnificent literary and artistic bequest made by the late Mr. John Forster to the British nation. Sixteen years ago, when I was writing the Hogarth Papers in the *Cornhill Magazine*, Mr. Forster very kindly gave me the opportunity to study the wonderful series of prints which he had brought together. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Hogarth; and this admiration was shared by Charles Dickens, the *atrium* of whose country house, as all pilgrims to Gadshill know, was, and still is, adorned by the chalcographic masterpieces of the "Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher."

Amidst the turmoil and clatter of a general election, the French newspapers have only found time tersely to record the death, at the advanced age of eighty-six, of M. Ambroise Firmin Didot, a member of the Institute and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. But Ambroise Firmin Didot was much more than all these; and much more than an ardent collector of books, pictures, illuminated manuscripts, and other rarities, whose cabinet of "curios" was one of the sights of Paris. He was the head of the great firm of printers whose productions for nearly a century have been of immense service to the cause of classic and general literature and to the arts. The house of Firmin Didot printed the "Moyen Ages," and their edition of Horace is one of the most beautiful in the whole world. Altogether, as typographers this historic firm will rank with the Elzevirs, the Plantins, the Aldi Manutii, the Baskervilles, and the Pickeringes.

G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

THE PINWELL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of the works of the late G. J. Pinwell, now open at the gallery, 168, New Bond-street, forms an appropriate and worthy successor to that of the works of the late F. Walker, lately held at the same gallery. Both artists were comparatively self-taught, and made their mark first as illustrators of books and periodicals; both became distinguished members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, both possessed the rare attribute of imaginative genius; and both, within a short period of each other, were carried to an untimely grave before, probably, their powers had attained to full fruition. And the parallel might be carried much further. In technicalities, for example, there is a marked similarity between their rather confused and minutely laborious methods in water colours, whilst each artist sought to express himself in the medium of oil-painting by not altogether unsophisticated, or scarcely legitimate, means. Yet the resemblance in the technical procedures of the two painters is attributable perhaps as much to accident—to similarity of training and other circumstances—as to conscious or unconscious imitation on the part of Pinwell of the style of the young painter (but his senior slightly alike in age and fame) in whose footsteps he is commonly supposed to have trodden. It is, however, in this case, more interesting to note differences than resemblances. One of the distinctive characteristics of Pinwell's art and mind is, then, it seems to us, a love of the romantic, the legendary, the fantastic, which led him not unfrequently to select peculiar, and sometimes unlovely, unintelligent types; to pose his figures in strange, affected attitudes; and to lapse into mawkish sentimentality, yet which occasionally touch our poetic sensibilities like strains of some half forgotten or preternatural melody. There are many instances of this, as in "The Earl o' Quarterdeck," "Gilbert à Becket's Troth," the two illustrations of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," "The Princess and Ploughboy," and in the several studies for a grand allegorical composition of many figures, representing a Christian knight passing through "Vanity Fair." Among this class of works, the one that is most free from these defects is the beautiful and highly-elaborated drawing, "The Elixir of Love." This, too, admitting the fresco-like flatness of treatment, has none of the incompleteness and partial finish of so many of the artist's productions. "The Great Lady" is also worthy of warm commendation. But the rather morbid tendency of some of these allegorical and legendary subjects betokens only one phase of Pinwell's nature. Side-by-side with these are examples of the sternest and truest realism, or tender, graceful, sweet and pathetic scenes of home and rustic life. What can be more intensely individualised than the diverse characters that occupy "A Seat in St. James's Park"? What more piteously dramatic than the "Landlord and Tenant"? How suggestive is the small drawing-room scene of a priest prying slyly into a lady's "New Books"! How quaintly homely is the cottage interior incident, "The Old Clock," said to be his last finished work! How purely rustic is the twilight scene, "The Last Load"! In these, and indeed in all the painter's realistic works when the faces are carried towards completion, his grasp of character, in every variety, is most remarkable. His range of power generally, his fertile and versatile invention, his skill in composition, his industry are here shown (including the numerous designs in black and white, and the sketches in colour) to have been far greater than, we must confess, we had been prepared to admit. In nothing, however, is this exhibition calculated to enhance the artist's reputation more than in the evidence it affords that Pinwell possessed a rare faculty as a colourist, which he promised to develop more fully in the medium of oil had he been spared, though, as we have already hinted, his efforts in this direction were tentative and immature. The large unfinished oil picture of "Vanity Fair," is a most gorgeous arrangement of rich chromatic harmonies, artistically qualified (unlike many of his works, or at least his water-colour drawings) with greys; it was evidently painted so far with the keenest relish; it is replete with beautiful passages, though to preserve them in the finishing other methods would have had to be adopted; and at a certain distance the whole has more of the "quality" of the old Venetian colourists than almost any other work by an English artist with which we are acquainted.

The Royal Academy has decided, after lengthened discussion, to increase the number of Associates by four.

The Queen has consented to be patron of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, to be held at Wrexham, in connection with this year's Eisteddfod in August, on one of the days of which it is expected the Prince of Wales will preside.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., presented the prizes to the students of the Westminster School of Art, at the schools, in Hyde-place, Vincent-square, on Wednesday.

The Cambridge Industrial Exhibition and Fine-Art Loan Collection, which has been well patronised daily since its opening, at Christmastide, was closed, on Wednesday evening, with the distribution of prizes and awards.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There was nothing in the appearance of the House of Commons on the evening when the Fugitive Slave Circular first stood for discussion that represented that intense interest which is said to prevail out of doors upon the subject; for, though there was a large assembly, everyone seemed listless, and the prevailing tone was humdrum. Sometimes, when one speaks of a respectable member it is a half-sneer at solid mediocrity; but in the case of Mr. Whitbread, who impeached the conduct of the Government, respectability assumes a different meaning. He is a man of supreme ability, of eminent knowledge of the traditions and rules of the House, and but for feeble health must long ago have attained to high official position. As it is, he is a marked member of Parliament and an authority to which everyone bows. His style of speaking is slow, somewhat ponderous, and his voice very low, though clear, and every word he says is listened to with the utmost attention. On this occasion he exhausted the subject from his own point of view, and, if that be possible, still further established his reputation in the House. His resolutions were capped by an amendment from Mr. Hanbury, who is youthful, both as a man and a member, but who has evidently been nurtured, in an exotic way, on political and diplomatic lore; for he has delivered at least one speech which proved that he has been long an inhabitant of the intellectual forcing-house. Confident, assured, fluent, and (why should it not be included in his qualities?) good-looking, in this essay he laid down what he conceived to be the pith of the matter oracularly, and no doubt his address was good, though perhaps a little long. It was believed that Mr. Forster was big with important revelations of opinion, and much more was expected of him than he fulfilled, for he was but half-hearted, and it seems as if his Puritan blood was not stirred as might have been supposed by the consideration of a question with which his traditions are hereditary. As it had been arranged that the debate should be adjourned, the little men were allowed to bustle until the charmed hours, when Sir Henry James delivered one of his dilettante orations and Mr. Hardy one of his breezy, impassioned ones.

On the evening fixed for the resumption of the debate on the purchase of the Suez Canal shares a preliminary incident occurred of the most interesting kind. Everyone knows that Mr. Rylands (who represented, by the grace of an intoxicated poll-clerk, Warrington in the last Parliament) was in 1874, by some "wicked contrivance," deprived of his seat for that borough. His candidature for Burnley created a sensation amongst the Radical party, with whom Mr. Rylands's garrulity and unbending assurance pass for great statesmanship; and it was expected that the "extreme left" would welcome his Parliamentary resurrection with paeans. As it was, a brief burst of joy was all that they could produce.

As was expected, Mr. Lowe opened the adjourned discussion on the Suez affair, and was most successful in destroying such reputation as he has previously enjoyed. Anything more petty, smaller, worse in taste, and weak in argument could hardly be conceived. One would think that he has grown hopeless of ever coming into office again, and that he was venting his spleen; but, unfortunately, in a manner he vented it on himself. Regardful of his great powers, one would fain draw a veil over that melancholy exhibition. Then, too, something of the same despair-engendering recklessness seems to have come over Mr. Gladstone. There is no doubt that his speech was adorned by a display of powerful elocution, and when he was denouncing the profligacy of Egyptian finance he broke out into furious denunciations, and made voice, gesture, and language drive on together straight and overwhelming. But he was otherwise disappointing, and his admirers were probably sorry that he had intervened. Commendation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has become monotonous, so nothing more need be said of him on this occasion.

In the course of the discussion, and unheeding the emptiness of the House at the moment, Mr. Roebuck came forward. We hear nothing nowadays of that clean-cut style which he eminently possesses, and which he held in common with many of the chief debaters of the last generation; and it is curious to note the difference to the ear of his speaking to the loose, disjointed talk that has preceded him, and will soon rush on again in one weak, washy, everlasting flow. As it were, the sound is like that of well-chimed bells ringing in sequential unison, and drowning all the hubbub of common sounds. Then he does not say much, but every word seems to be sage and suggestive; and if a somewhat opinionated tone enters into his observations, yet all his remarks are so epigrammatic that they seem to be wise, whether they are or not. Possibly, by force of contrast with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, the manner of Lord Hartington was unusually spirited, and it may just be conceived that he secretly made an effort to profit by the fiasco of his colleagues—and it may be conceded that he did. Though he has had to speak late, Mr. Disraeli has been physically equal to each occasion, while his vivacity has been anything but deficient, though he has been moderate in its exercise. It may be conceived how he looked (never mind what he said) on the two great statesmen before him in a state of Parliamentary collapse.

Previously to the failure of Mr. Lowe above recorded, he had given a specimen of his aptitude for sinking in Parliamentary influence. When Mr. Disraeli, with a certain pomp, as if he wished his words to be thought Orient pearls by no means at random strung, had brought in the bill to enable the Queen to add to her styles and titles, by imparting something about India into them (what that title is to be is still a Cabinet secret, and her Majesty may call herself anything she pleases, even Great Mogulness of India, as Sir George Campbell, who has been Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, would like to see), Mr. Lowe came forward, looking mischievous. Having already characterised the nature of the oratory, and the mode of dealing with great questions with infinite smallness, into which Mr. Lowe, by an unhappy perversion of taste and intellect, has fallen, it were superfluous to dwell on the illustration of it which this speech afforded. The serious arguments were but weak; and for the sake of catching a giggle, which did not rise to the dignity of a laugh (if there can be any dignity in laughing), he condescended to the most pitiful play upon words, and to suggestions which, if they had been made by a Conservative opponent, would have been drowned deep in his scornful criticism. His mode of dealing with the question was exactly that which would specially irritate Mr. Disraeli, who wished to invest the proceeding, by which our Sovereign was to be magnified, with a certain grandeur; and so, with his general aversion to Mr. Lowe thus intensified, he "roasted him," as they used to say in the days of Queen Anne, with considerable unction.

A very notable circumstance has occurred, and one that few people probably remember to have occurred before, for the Civil Service Estimates were not only brought in but taken into consideration on Feb. 21, and a number of votes taken after the usual amusing wrangling, which impeaches much but condemns nothing. Of passing events, it may be said that Mr. Plimsoll has spoken on the Merchant Shipping Bill, and he did so at an hour when the House was peculiarly empty, and with a calmness but a resolution which augurs well for the conduct of his mission in future. A good deal has

been done by Mr. Cross to win the favour of the House, and it is possible that that favour will not be diminished with the judicious in the Chamber by the courage with which he took occasion to protest against Mr. Fawcett's saying anything he liked, and in any way he chose, with absolute impunity. The Home Rulers have had a field-day; and, judging from what took place then, they are likely to prove the meekest and most reasonable of men. Indeed, except for the accent, it would have been difficult to recognise much, if any, difference between their discussion and that of an English vestry.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to declare the law relating to crossed cheques. Lord Midleton was informed that it was not proposed to abolish the Surrey Assizes, but arrangements would be made by which only causes arising in Surrey should be tried in that county.

The House was occupied during a brief sitting on Monday with questions and answers relating to the loss of the Serapis's anchors and the cutting of a new road across the Green Park.

The Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday, brought in a bill dealing with the law of patents. The Martini-Henry rifle was the subject of discussion, and it was stated by Lord Cadogan that care was being taken to correct the defects of the weapon. The Duke of Cambridge gave his opinion that this country, in this rifle, possessed the best shooting arm of any nation.

On Thursday the Duke of Richmond, apropos of a petition presented by Lord Winmarleigh from landowners and other inhabitants of manufacturing districts praying for an amendment of the Acts relating to noxious vapours, concurred as to the very great importance of the question, and stated that it was the desire of the Government to deal with it effectually; but it was surrounded with great difficulty as far as legislation was concerned. It was now under the consideration of the President of the Local Government Board, who was very anxious to have a measure framed which would prove an adequate remedy for the evil, and at the same time inflict no injury in another direction. The Marquis of Salisbury, in introducing a bill relating to Oxford University, stated that it proposed to abolish all fellowships which were non-resident and non-educational. Such a measure would give to the University between £50,000 and £60,000 a year, which money would be employed partially in the establishment of libraries, museums, and lecture-rooms, say, to the amount of £12,000 a year. It was proposed that the remainder should be applied to the increase of the salaries of the University professors, none of whom, he thought, should receive less than £1000 a year. After a brief discussion the bill was read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the instance of Mr. Anderson, a Select Committee was appointed yesterday week to inquire into the propriety and legality of "referees" voting in Committees on private bills. The Civil Service Estimates were then taken, at an unusually early period of the Session, and a number of votes in class 2 were taken. The Commons Bill, which relates to inclosures, was considered on its second reading.

Lord Crichton and Mr. Rylands having on Monday taken the oath and their seats, and Mr. Disraeli having announced that it was the intention of Government to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the proposed cession of Gambia, the House went into Committee of Supply, on the question that £4,080,000 be granted to her Majesty to complete the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. Mr. Lowe proceeded to criticise the transaction, contending that we, and not the Messrs. Rothschild, had acquired the shares, and that we were bound to pay for them. He described the charges of the latter firm for their services as most exorbitant, and complained that in employing them we had put ourselves on the level of all the insolvent Powers of the world. The proper course would have been to have applied to the Bank of England, as the late Government had done in the matter of the Alabama claims. He also urged that the Government ought to have waited for Mr. Cave's report before asking the House of Commons to vote the money. It seemed to him that the Government had made an oversight in not informing themselves of the character of the security they had purchased, and had concluded the matter without any guarantee that the property they had acquired would be accompanied by the power they sought. Sir H. D. Wolff insisted that the shares had been purchased by Messrs. Rothschild on behalf of the Government on the faith that Parliament would buy them back, and that consequently the operation was not wholly devoid of risk. With regard to the general policy of the transaction he defended the conduct of the Government as sagacious and far-seeing. Mr. Gladstone was of opinion that the House was practically left no choice in the matter—that the purchase, so far as the Khedive was concerned, was complete, and that the best proof of it was to be found in the circumstance that the seven zinc boxes containing the shares were at this moment in the custody of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and not of the Messrs. Rothschild. He did not hold the Chancellor of the Exchequer personally responsible except in his character of a Cabinet Minister, nor did he attach any blame to the Messrs. Rothschild; but he held that the Government ought not to have placed itself in the hands of a private financial firm, and by that means have given facilities for the enormous speculations in Egyptian bonds which undoubtedly did take place pending the negotiations for the advance. He objected to the improvident character of the arrangement, which, he said, was tantamount to a payment of 15 per cent interest per annum for the money without the risk of losing a single farthing. Referring next to the political aspect of the question, Mr. Gladstone invited Ministers to explain what were the new evils which the Government apprehended would follow the purchase of the shares by France or any other foreign country, and what was the additional security we had acquired for keeping open the passage to India. He also asked whether we had a preferential charge over the other creditors of Egypt, and whether anyone could safely predict that the Khedive would be able to pay the interest he had promised. He had great apprehensions as to the receipt of the 5 per cent, but much greater apprehensions as to the position in which the necessity of demanding it might draw us. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the force and ingenuity of the arguments put forward by Mr. Gladstone, as also that complications and inconvenience might possibly arise out of the purchase of the shares, but urged that these would have to be met as they arose and ought not to be anticipated. He denied, however, that the arrangement was an improvident one; and he justified the resort to Messrs. Rothschild on the ground that the circumstances were unprecedented—that time was everything, and that the Bank of England could not legally have made the advance at the moment it was required. If, however, the Government, in taking a step outside precedent, had done wrong, they were willing to submit to the rebuke of Parliament. They were quite aware that by the statutes of the company no holder could have more than ten votes; but he insisted that the very fact of two fifths of the

shares being solidly held by England would give her great moral influence in the conduct of the enterprise. He did not believe that, as shareholders, we should be liable for the repairs of the canal; and his own opinion was that the Khedive would be able to pay the interest he had promised. As a matter of prudence, duty, and national policy he confidently appealed to the House to confirm the vote. Sir J. McKenna considered that the Government was entitled to credit, and not to blame, for acquiring an interest in the canal. Mr. Bennett-Stanford commented upon its immense importance to the population and trade of Australasia and New Zealand. Mr. Norwood thought the importance of the purchase very much overrated, and predicted that it would eventually land us into a difficulty. Sir H. Holland argued that the possession of the shares would materially add to our legitimate influence in Egypt and the East. He would like to see the canal placed under the control of an international commission. Mr. Roebuck reminded the House that so long ago as 1858 he had moved an amendment in favour of assistance to M. de Lesseps, and that he was violently opposed by Lord Palmerston, who had a "craze" that the canal would damage English commerce. On that occasion he was supported by Mr. Gladstone and opposed by Mr. Disraeli. He approved of the policy of the Government. Mr. Leveson-Gower deprecated the purchase, insisting that it would not give us any control over the canal. Lord G. Hamilton pointed to the absence of any solid arguments against the policy of the Government. Colonel Beresford applauded the action of the Government; but Mr. Mitchell Henry denounced the manner in which the money was raised as extravagant, degrading, and discreditable. Mr. Laing heartily approved of the step taken by the Government, and defended the payment of commission to Messrs. Rothschild on the ground that the transaction was not free from risk, and could not legally have been undertaken by the Bank of England. The Marquis of Hartington taunted the Government with not having given categorical replies to the questions put by Mr. Gladstone as to the employment of the Messrs. Rothschild, the jobbing in Egyptian bonds before the completion of the transaction, and other matters. At the same time he felt that the tone of the Committee was in favour of the purchase, and that the vote would be a unanimous one. The country could not, of course, repudiate the policy of the Government, and he doubted whether, if it were absolutely as well as technically free, it would not ratify the transaction. Conceding that there were arguments in favour of the purchase, he reminded the House that the Government had deliberately ignored all reference to the political aspect of the question and to the position of the canal in time of war. In his opinion the possession would give us no advantage whatever. He apprehended that the Government meditated some financial intervention in the affairs of Egypt, and he warned the House that if we were needlessly to interfere in this manner we would find ourselves in a false and humiliating position. The debate was brought to a close by Mr. Disraeli, who remarked, in the first place, that it was quite clear that if Mr. Gladstone had been Prime Minister the Suez shares would never have been purchased. Referring to the commission paid to Messrs. Rothschild, Mr. Disraeli remarked that it would not have been possible to have raised four millions of money at short notice without converting other securities and incurring some loss. The Government could not have asked the Bank of England, for that would be against the law of the land. Adverting next to the political phase of the question, he denied that Ministers had entered upon the transaction in ignorance of all the circumstances of the case. On the contrary, the subject of the canal had long occupied their consideration, and was a topic of discussion at their first Cabinet Council. He considered that the position of England in the East was much stronger in consequence of the acquisition of the shares, but he declined to predict what would be the condition of affairs in the event of war. He did not recommend the purchase as a commercial speculation or as a financial investment; but, looking at it from a political point of view and as likely to strengthen the empire, he confidently urged it on the acceptance of Parliament. The vote was then put, and carried by acclamation.

The subject of the Fugitive Slave Circular was brought forward in a condemnatory motion by Mr. Whitbread on Tuesday. An amendment to the effect that the matter should be made the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission was moved by Mr. Hanbury. Amongst the principal speakers were Mr. Forster, the Attorney-General, Mr. W. Holms, Sir John Hay, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. The debate was adjourned to Thursday. The report of Supply, which comprehended the vote for the payment of the Suez Canal shares, was brought up and agreed to.

The Electoral County Boards (Ireland) Bill was taken on its reading and withdrawn, after occupying the greater part of Wednesday's sitting. The second reading of the Grand Jury Presentments, &c. (Ireland), Bill having been moved by Mr. Butt, its rejection was moved by Mr. Kavanagh, who divided the House, the numbers for the second reading being 153; against it, 181. Some bills were advanced a stage.

At the time of private business on Thursday the Metropolitan Railway Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Sir E. Watkin, was rejected, on the motion of Lord Claud Hamilton, by a majority of 194 to 125. Mr. Jacob Bright, who was introduced by his brother, Mr. John Bright, and Sir T. Bazley, took his seat for Manchester, amid loud cheers from the Liberal benches. A similar compliment was paid by the Conservative side of the House to Colonel Barne, the new member for East Suffolk. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question of the Marquis of Hartington, stated that communications were still going on, and had made satisfactory progress, between Colonel Stokes and M. de Lesseps with regard to the modification of the Suez Canal dues; but no modifications they might agree to could come into force until they had been submitted to and approved of by the Porte, the Khedive, and the Maritime Powers. The debate on the fugitive slave question, adjourned from Tuesday, was resumed by Mr. Herschell, who expressed his regret that the matter at issue had been obscured by the introduction of political considerations. Referring to what had been said by the opponents of Mr. Whitbread's resolution about the Act of 1873, he contended that that measure, whether politic or otherwise, had no sort of bearing upon this resolution. It did not deal with the fugitive slave at all, but solely with the question of the slave trade; and between those two questions there was the broadest distinction. The hon. and learned gentleman then went on to argue that a British ship in the waters of another Power was subject only to British law, and was, for all practical purposes, British territory. Mr. Gorst quoted several cases in which the late Government had acted in a manner as if the anti-slave policy of this country had been reversed. Mr. Forsyth regretted that the Government had not withdrawn their circular when they proposed to issue a Royal Commission on the subject. He would not go so far as to say that the second circular was contrary to law; but that the first circular was so, he was prepared to affirm. Mr. Pease warmly supported the resolution of the hon. member for Bedford in a speech of considerable length. The debate was continued until an advanced hour of the night.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Waterloo Cup of 1876 will long be remembered for the disastrous defeat of all the favourites. The very first round, indeed, was fatal to most of them; and the last four dogs left in were quoted at very long odds indeed on the night of the draw. The first course of any importance was that between Handicraft and Souther; and the latter, who had been heavily backed, scarcely made a single point. Honeymoon began very badly with Warren Hastings, appearing to be momentarily unsighted on leaving the slips; but the dog was apparently quite out of form, and the favourite won easily, though by no means in good style. Barleycorn made only a poor fight with Ben Barr; and Funds, who was considerably faster than Lafitte, destroyed her chance by a heavy fall. Corby Castle, who appeared to go quite in his last year's form, gave King of Diamonds very little chance; and the numerous backers of Mr. Hornby's nomination were soon out of their misery, as the great King David unfortunately met with an injury after reaching Aitcar, which prevented him from showing in anything like his true colours. Palmerston made a miserable exhibition; and Greenburn, the hope of Scotland, was well beaten by Hawthorn. In the first ties old Stamp Duty was too fast for Lucetta, and Honeymoon defeated Handicraft cleverly, running in far better form than she did against Warren Hastings. Lafitte was faster than Corby Castle, but last year's runner-up outstayed him in a very long course. Alice Kelly put out Bearswood in very meritorious style; and Diligent just gained the award from Hawthorn, after a long and very evenly-balanced struggle. The last course of a really splendid day's sport was between The Squatter and Happy Home, in which the former had matters all his own way. Donald and Cigarette were the first in the slips for the second ties, and, though the former had a nasty fall, his fine speed enabled him to win cleverly. Honeymoon was somewhat lucky in her course with Lucetta, as a bad fall destroyed the chance of the latter. Old Surprise had the speed of Huron and scored most of the early points, though when the Duke of Hamilton's dog once got possession he quite outstayed the Irish representative. Corby Castle beat Sister Mary at all points, and The Squatter was altogether too fast for Diligent. The first course of the third ties was the most sensational of the meeting, owing to the antagonism of the kennel companions Donald and Honeymoon. It was stated, some time ago, that the former had beaten the favourite in a trial; but little reliance was placed on this report, and long odds were laid on the heroine of last year. However, the non-favourite took the first turn by two lengths; and as the latter went wide, and showed little of her usual cleverness, a smart kill made Donald a good winner. Lord Glendyne beat Corby Castle almost pointless, and The Squatter, who showed a grand dash of speed, made a frightful exhibition of Alice Kelly. Donald was decidedly lucky in defeating Huron in the fourth ties, as the hare favoured him in the run-up, and Huron stumbled at a critical period of the course. Lord Glendyne beat The Squatter, who did not go with nearly the same fire which he displayed against Alice Kelly. The deciding course was a long and thoroughly satisfactory trial, and Donald, who was four lengths faster than Lord Glendyne, won conclusively at all points. The winner is a fourth-season dog, by Master Bursleigh—Phœnia, and, though he has run pretty fairly on several occasions, this was his first victory. He was afterwards sold to Dr. Dougal for 300 gs. Honeymoon also changed hands, being purchased by Mr. W. H. Clarke, the well-known breeder, for 500 gs. He has already backed her very heavily for the Cup next year; but we fancy she has seen her best day, as she appears to have become a little slow, and certainly ran very wildly. The Waterloo Purse was won by Wellingtonia; and Handicraft ran through the Plate in grand style, beating Midnight in the final spin. Mr. Hedley's judging, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction, while Luff slipped remarkably well, especially when it is remembered that this was his first attempt over a very difficult country. It is worthy of note that there was not a single undecided course in the Cup, and only three throughout the entire meeting.

On Monday night a billiard match, for £300 a side, took place, at St. James's Hall, between John Roberts, jun., the champion, and W. Timbrell, of Liverpool. The game was 1000 up, and the latter was in receipt of 300 points start. They have met three times previously for money, on each of which occasions Timbrell has been successful; but he always seems utterly unable to show his true form in London, and this game proved no exception to the rule. Both men began somewhat badly, and Timbrell had reached 428 against 40 before Roberts made his first break of importance, which numbered 68 (10 spots). From this point the champion played in his very best style, and quickly added contributions of 77, 100, 107 (30 spots), 99 (32 spots), and 73 (16 spots). These scores gave him a long lead; and as Timbrell missed stroke after stroke, and, in fact, seemed utterly demoralised, he was beaten very easily by 236 points. A very fine table was specially erected for the match by Messrs. Cox and Yeaman; and the marking and spotting the red ball, &c., were efficiently done by Oxford Jonathan and T. Stuart.

The indefatigable Weston started again on Tuesday evening to attempt to walk 275 miles in seventy-five hours. His opponent on this occasion was C. Rowell, a waterman of Cambridge, who has a considerable reputation as a stayer, and who was to be allowed to "make the best of his way"—that is, to walk or run, as he felt inclined. We shall give a short account of the match next week. Up to midnight on Wednesday Weston had covered 120 miles, and Rowell 100; but the latter had been taking far more rest than his opponent.

A meeting of colliers' delegates was held at Merthyr Tydvil, on Wednesday, to consider the advisability of giving notice to terminate the sliding-scale award, when it was resolved by 18,000 votes to 8000 to abide by the sliding scale.

Mr. Thomas Chester Haworth, parish surveyor of Eltham, has erected a "family mausoleum" on a waste piece of building-land belonging to him at the side of the turnpike road, in the parish of Mottingham, and on Sunday afternoon one of his sons was buried there in the presence of a large crowd. The mausoleum is described as a small, neat brick building, about 14 ft. square and 8 ft. high. Another son of Mr. Haworth had been previously interred there. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. Price, Congregational minister of Eltham.

A hurricane was experienced at Fraserburgh on the 19th inst., and as the schooner Augusta, Captain Elliott, bound from Sunderland with a cargo of coal, was running for Fraserburgh Harbour she drove upon Birch Head. The Fraserburgh life-boat Charlotte, which belonged to the National Life-Boat Institution, was successful in taking off the crew of four men, but such was the violence of the gale that all the efforts of the life-boat men to bring the boat back to the harbour were unavailing, and she was thrown upon the rocks. Happily all on board, including the shipwrecked crew, succeeded in reaching the shore, but the boat was much damaged. The schooner broke up in about half an hour.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MALAYS.



CAMP AT PASSIR SALAK, PERAK RIVER.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

The recent combined military and naval expedition against the hostile Malay chiefs of the Perak river, in the Malay Peninsula, forms the subject of three of our Illustrations. Passir Salak, the station where Mr. Birch, the British Resident, was murdered on Nov. 2, was captured within a fortnight of that crime, and

the Maharajah Lela, its most guilty author, was driven up the river. An expedition started in pursuit of him on Dec. 8. It consisted of 200 infantry of the 10th and 80th Regiments, 40 artillerymen, with two steel guns and a rocket tube, and a naval brigade consisting of about 70 officers and men of H.M. ships *Modeste* and *Ringdove*, with two steel guns on boats' slides, and three rocket tubes. The whole force was under

the command of Major-General the Hon. F. Colborne, C.B., and Captain Buller, R.N. Civil commissioners accompanied the expedition. Fifty friendly Malays had preceded the force up the river as scouts.

One of the sketches we have engraved is taken just above Passir Telor. It shows the flotilla of forty-five boats, conveying the force on their way up the river. The large square



VIEW OF THE ENCAMPMENT, BANDAR BAHRU, FROM THE BACK OF THE RESIDENCY.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MALAYS.



THE BRITISH FORCE ASCENDING THE PERAK RIVER.

boats are those conveying the guns, provisions, and coals for a small light-draught steam-launch, which proved of great service. Our correspondent thus relates the operations that ensued.

"Blanja, on the left bank of the Perak river, a village belonging to ex-Sultan Ismail, was reached on the morning of the 13th, when it was ascertained that Ismail had just left. General Colborne determined to follow him across country to his capital, the town of 'Kinta,' before he could have time to strengthen himself there, should he be determined on resistance. Fifty infantry and twenty seamen were left behind in charge of the boats, and the rest of the party, as lightly accoutred as possible, set forth with only a waterproof sheet instead of their pack, and but a scanty supply of provisions carried by the boatmen who had poled up the boats. They started from Blanja at eleven o'clock on the 13th, the troops having already marched from their last night's camping-ground, three miles below Blanja.

"The road or path from the outskirts of Blanja was through the virgin forest or jungle. It is difficult to imagine, but if endless fallen trees, tree roots, elephant holes, streams, swamps, and clay ditches fifty yards long full of water, all jumbled together in different combinations of disorder, could be put on paper in a sketch, it would give a feeble idea of the 'road' over which the guns, rockets, and forty rounds of ammunition were dragged, carried, or pushed with immense labour.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon, without any warning, a

fire was opened on the advanced guard by an invisible foe, and Staff-Surgeon Randall was wounded in the thigh. All that could be distinguished was that a number of trees had been felled across the road, in the hollow which the vanguard had reached, and that the enemy were posted in a half circle on the rising ground in front of us. Three shots from the guns and the same number of rockets silenced the enemy. Then advancing, we found they had fled from their position, a stockade on the hill side on our right and slightly on the flank. At three o'clock we had the same thing over again, only this time without loss to us; the rocket tube being close up, one rocket, followed by a loud cheer from our men, inspired the enemy with such dread that they abandoned their next and strongest position without firing a shot. This was a small hill, on the side of which they had built a stockade, and which, had they held it, would have given us no little trouble to dislodge them from; we were now close upon them, the tracks, especially those of an elephant, being scarce half an hour old. We pushed on, but night overtook us in the jungle, and we lay down just where we were, almost too tired to eat. The friendly Malays went on next day, and we joined them at Pappau, fourteen miles from Blanja, on the 15th. The scouts advanced again on the 16th, and reported favourably. Our force joined them next day at noon at a place less than a mile from Kinta.

"There had been several interchanges of shots between our scouts and the enemy that morning. After a few rockets and shell had been fired into Kinta and an outlying village, the

force moved on and entered Kinta at five in the afternoon. Three guns were fired at us as we crossed the river to the island on which Kinta stands; but they had no effect, the shot falling into the water just short of our guns and rockets, which speedily silenced them. The troops entered Kinta without casualty and took up their quarters in the best houses, of which there were numbers, both on the island and the banks of the river.

"Ismail, we hear, has fled miles up the Perak river, and contemplates continuing his journey until he has left the Perak territory behind him and reached Patani, a state bordering the eastern coast of the Peninsula, and under Siamese protection. He is accompanied by the Maharajah Lela and others, who have been most active in their opposition to the British Government.

"The Residency, only a temporary hut which Mr. Birch had put up, is situated on a small island in the Perak river, about sixty miles from its mouth and nine miles from Durien Sabatang, the highest point to which gun-boats can ascend. This small island is connected with the main by a bridge, across which is the way to the barracks, stores, and offices of the Residency."

The native weapons shown in our Engraving do not include the fire-arms. They are ordinary types of numberless cutting and stabbing weapons, the invariable companions of every Malay.

We are indebted to Major O. H. Nicolls, R.A., for the sketches we have engraved, and to another gentleman for

the accompanying narrative of this expedition. The sketches are a view taken from the back of the Residency, showing the encampment at Bandar Bahru; one of the camp at Passir Salak, with the site of Maharajah Lela's village, and the place, marked by a flagstaff, where Mr. Birch was murdered in his bath, on the bank of the river; and one of the boat flotilla going up the river, on Dec. 12, between Bota and Blanja. Major Nicolls sends also views of Kinta and an accurate map of the whole district.

There have been some conflicts of later date with the Malays lower down the river Perak, at a place called Kota Lama, below the Residency, which is at Bandar Bahru. The force commanded by Brigadier-General Ross, on the 4th ult., attacked the village of Kota Lama, but met with an unexpected and fiercely-determined resistance. Major Hawkins was killed, with one sailor and one sepoy; four or five were wounded, one being Mr. Townsend, the surgeon. The village was destroyed. In the neighbourhood of Tirachi and Sri Menanti, a hundred miles south of Perak, other Malay tribes have given trouble, and a force under Colonel Hill has been employed to chastise them.

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Thus lightly skim and haste away.
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2. Principal. acting on all Treble. 2. Flute.
3. Sub-Bass. all Treble. 3. Euphone.
4. Automatic Swell. Stops. 4. Sopano.
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Knee Pedal Full Organ. Knee Pedal Full Swell.
The Alexandre Organ, unlike any reed Organ hitherto made, can claim for itself specialities in pipe-like purity of tone and individuality in the timbre of each stop.
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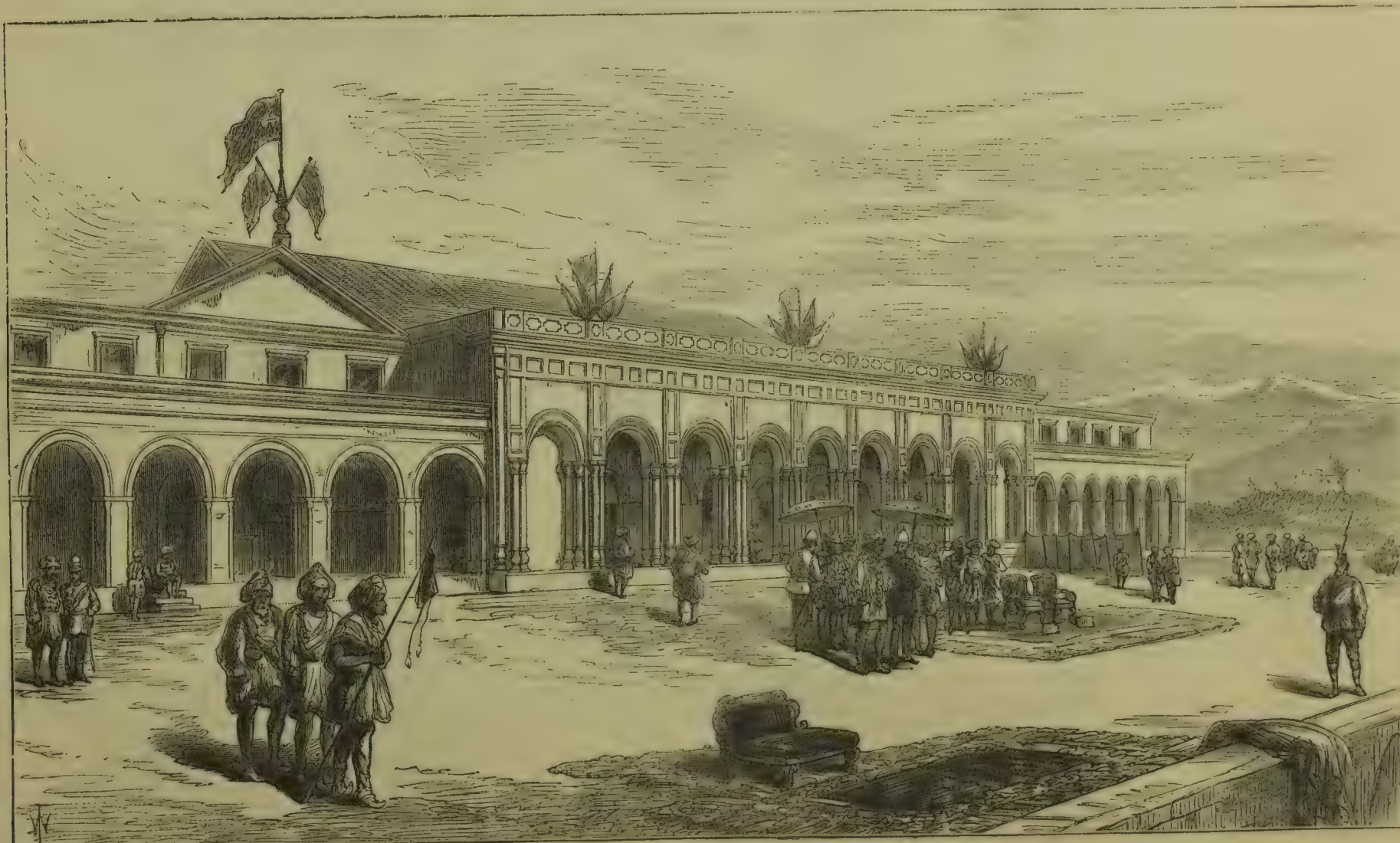
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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.



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PALACE BUILT IN TWO MONTHS BY THE MAHARAJAH OF CASIMERE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES, AT JUMMOO.

OUR SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

The Illustrations we publish this week of the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India mostly relate to the Punjab and the Cashmere frontier. His arrival at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, on the 18th ult., was the subject of one of our Special Artist's sketches, engraved last week. Two days after that, his Royal Highness went up to Jummoo, a place already mentioned, within the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere. He was there entertained by the Maharajah till the 22nd, when he left Jummoo on his return to Lahore, but stopped the same afternoon at Wuzerabad, to perform the ceremony of hammering the last rivet of a new railway bridge over the Chenab river. These incidents, which are shown in our Illustrations, are more particularly described in the following extract from a letter:—

"From Lahore to Wuzerabad, on the Chenab, there is a narrow-gauge line of twenty-six miles, and the Prince travelled there by a special train. At Wuzerabad carriages and out-riders were in waiting. The country is a dead level, with few trees, and a scanty population. The steeple of Sealkote Church is seen far off, rising like a lighthouse out of the sea. The artillery, cavalry, and infantry were drawn up at the station. The Prince lunched with the mess of the 9th Lancers, and then continued his route over an excellent road, newly repaired. Jummoo is twenty-seven miles from Wuzerabad, the snowy summits becoming more distinct and beautiful every mile. It was four o'clock when the Prince made his exit from British India and entered the State of Jummoo as the guest of the Maharajah of Cashmere. An arch was thrown across the road; at the other side was a deputation of chiefs in carriages, waiting to conduct the Prince, whose carriage was escorted by a troop of the 9th Lancers, over a new road for nearly thirty miles, laid down by the Maharajah. Horses were changed every six miles. At seven miles from Jummoo, which was quite visible now on the low-lying spur of the snowy range, the Maharajah and the Sirdars welcomed the Prince. The scene can never be forgotten as the carriages, halting in succession on the top of the ridge, permitted the occupants to look down on the broad river, flowing below the spur on which stands Jummoo, covered with gay boats with rowers in scarlet and yellow liveries, and men swimming on inflated skins. A bridge of boats crossed the stream. On the near bank there were a vast number of elephants, gorgeously painted, and with gold and silver trappings on their backs. On the other side there were cavalry in armour, and double lines of infantry. The old hill fort opposite the city was thundering out a salute, astonishing the Himalayan wolves and jackals. When the Prince, descending, mounted an elephant with the Maharajah, and led the procession across the river, the clang was indescribable. It was getting dark, but that march up the hill from the riverside to the camp, for some two miles through roads and streets lined with the Maharajah's army, was in many respects the most original spectacle yet presented. (In our Artist's Sketch of the crossing of the river some men will be noticed carrying the inflated goatskins or sheepskins, upon which they have floated across; the elephants could perhaps have waded.)

"On the summit above Jummoo stands a huge building, only roofed a few hours before, which looked like a railway station. It was built expressly for the Prince's reception, carpeted and hung with shawls, pictures, and mirrors. Here the Prince descended. After the Durbar was held his Royal Highness was conducted to a verandah, and witnessed the best fireworks yet seen, representing a general action. Afterwards there was a grand banquet, to which all the Europeans were invited. The Prince retired to the camp close at hand. His tents were fitted up beautifully, and there were others for the suite and the multitude of guests. Next day a sporting party was arranged, but it was not very successful, as it was too near Jummoo. There was some good falconry, but the wild boars seemed to think they ought not to run away; some were killed nevertheless. There was a cheetah let loose at a deer, but it ran after a dog instead; the dog turned and the cheetah then fled. A lynx was slipped at a fox, but Reynard showed fight; and the lynx and the fox made it up and were friends. There was some small game shot. The drawing of the nets in the river revealed the fact that Cashmere inherits the arts of Cleopatra, for some fish were fastened by the gills to the meshes. The procession of elephants proceeded through the illuminated city to the Old Palace. Here the Maharajah gave a dinner to the Prince and a small party, and then there was a weird terrible performance of Lamas from Thibet. Their sacred dancing drama was far and away the most strange thing I have ever witnessed."

The following description of the dancing of the Lamas, or Buddhist monks, at Jummoo upon this occasion, is taken from the *Lahore Chronicle*, otherwise entitled *Indian Public Opinion*:—"When the floor was cleared the Lama orchestra came in. It was formed of the musicians who perform in the monasteries, and had four large brazen trumpets, about six or seven feet long, which gave forth a deep sound, as if it were the grumble of an earthquake; there were four drums, reminding one of the old traditional warming-pan, held on end and beaten with a curiously-bent drumstick. There were cymbals and other instruments producing a clashing noise. The Lamas with these articles came in and squatted down in a long row like sitting Buddhas, and a wild gust of noise from them ushered in the dancers, who came along jumping and whirling in the most outrageous costumes. One man carried an incense-vessel in his hands with chains, identically as it is carried in a Roman Catholic church; one man had a hat in colour and shape resembling the comb of a cock; but most of them had huge wide-brimmed hats surmounted by tridents and all sorts of things like vanes and weathercocks, from which long strips of coloured silk hung down behind. The costumes were purely Chinese, the body of their dresses being similar to that worn by mandarins, only that they had capes, aprons, and tags and rags of all kinds hanging upon them, which flew out as the dancers went round in their uncouth gambols. After dancing in a circle for a very short time, going round with the right shoulder to the centre, which is the same turn as the praying-wheel goes round, they retired, and very quickly came back again. The large broad-brimmed hats were wanting, and all the dancers had the heads of animals, exactly like what we see in a pantomime: there were ox heads, boar heads, elephant heads, also large grinning and laughing heads painted in all tints. The jumping and whirling round was the same each time they changed their head-dresses. We were led to understand that symbolism was expressed in the costumes, the heads, and in the various parts of this uncouth performance; but its meaning was not at all clear to our Western ideas. Some of the dancers had a large white skull embroidered on their breasts, and many of the heads were ornamented with skulls, indicating the mixture of Siva worship which is incorporated into the Buddhism of Tibet. The Lamas were of the red sect; none of them had yellow robes, but one or two had yellow helmets of the Greek form which is worn by the Buddhist monks in Pekin. The most of them come from near Leh, in Ladak; but many of the costumes were different from what is worn in that locality, and it is probable that one or two were from more distant parts of Tibet. All were of marked Mongolian type of countenance."

"As soon as the dancers had retired the Prince went out to see the fireworks, which instantly began to crack and bang as if a general action was in progress. The interior of the palace is an irregular quadrangle in form, and it was thickly packed with a most varied mass of devices, which rattled and blazed away in rather an alarming manner. The space being confined, and the combustion of saltpetre and sulphur great, the smoke collected into a lurid pink and crimson mass, which drove the spectators back into the hall, and there it even followed them, causing every one to close up their mouths, ladies with their shawls and gentlemen with their handkerchiefs: the Lama monks were forced to stuff the sleeves of their red robes into their broad grinning faces, while they sneezed loudly. At last the blazing mass became still, and the Prince and his party mounted their elephants and rode back to the New Palace."

On the 22nd, at eight in the morning, the Prince left Jummoo in state, as he entered it; but his cavalry escort was furnished by the Maharajah's Cuirassier Lancer regiment, before which were borne a green and gold standard. There were also kettledrums and elephants. Before the Prince's departure heads and horns of the yak deer and antelopes were laid out, and live deer, eagles, falcons, and Tibetan dogs were brought for the Prince's acceptance. At the other side of the river carriages were in waiting. At seven miles out of the town the Maharajah took his leave. He expressed a deep sense of the obligation under which he laid for the visit of the eldest son of the Queen. The Maharajah finally presented the Prince with a sword worth at the lowest calculation £10,000. It is studded with precious stones from hilt to point.

The Prince was accompanied by some of the Maharajah's courtiers and nobles to the British frontier; they took leave at a triumphal arch inscribed, "This road is for our illustrious Prince." There was then rapid travelling, with a change of horses every six or seven miles. At Sealkote the party halted an hour to lunch with Colonel Marshall and the officers of the 9th Lancers. They then proceeded to Wuzerabad, where the Prince was to perform the ceremony of completing and opening the "Alexandra" bridge of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

This railway-bridge over the Chenab has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Grant, C.E., engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Henry Lambert, executive engineer. It was commenced in November, 1871, and is a very great work of its kind, being 9300 ft. long, in 64 spans, with foundations 70 ft. deep: it is said to be the longest bridge in the world. Our Artist's sketch shows the Prince in the act of hammering the last rivet of the vast iron structure; he was attired in the blue undress uniform of a Field Marshal. After this performance his Royal Highness entered a special train, which crossed and re-crossed the bridge. The hammer was presented to him in a casket of handsome workmanship, bearing a Persian inscription, which referred to the utility of this work, and the benefits of British rule in the Punjab. The Prince and his companions, with about three hundred guests, partook of lunch in a banquet-hall at the Wuzerabad station.

In addition to these proceedings in the Punjab, we give yet another sketch of the military manoeuvres performed before the Prince at Delhi, on the 14th and 15th ult. There were about 18,000 troops in all, forming two divisions, under Major-Generals Hardinge and Sir Charles Reid, opposed to each other in a variety of strategic or tactical movements. The incident shown in our sketch is the charge of Probyn's horse, near Badlee-ke-serai. The Central India Horse, on the side of the defence, were doing vedette duty on the Kurnal-road, out as far as the canal. Probyn's horse crossed the canal, and as their supports came up, prepared to advance. But the Central India Horse, seeing the intention, began to retreat, and made for the main road. Probyn's horse were on the east of it, and made a splendid gallop down into the open, shouting and screaming as they went. Their object at first was to cut off the retreat of the enemy, but they got into marshy ground, with large pools of water. This stopped their wild career, or they might have been successful. The artillery right ahead began to send up white clouds, which became another reason for not pressing on in pursuit. As the Central India Horse went down the road a huge cloud of dust arose, so that only a man or two and a few heads were visible.

The portraits of some of the native Indian officers and soldiers in her Majesty's service, who have earned signal distinction by their fidelity, bravery, and ability in military duties, are given on another page. They were drawn by Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, in the camp at Delhi, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to the camp. Several of these men were selected for orderly officers to his Royal Highness. The following particulars have been furnished to us, with respect to their position and services:—

"Russaldar Major Maun Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, is the senior native officer of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, formerly Hodson's Horse. He is a Sikh gentleman who joined Captain Hodson early in the Mutiny War of 1857 with a squadron of his own dependents. He served at the siege of Delhi, and was in command of the squadron which accompanied Hodson when he seized and shot the princes at Delhi. He also served at Lucknow and during the Oude campaign in many actions, was badly wounded, and had his horse killed under him with fourteen sword-cuts, when charging the guns at the fight at Nawabgunge, where Sir Hope Grant and Sir Alfred Horsford defeated a large body of the enemy. He is now an aide-de-camp on Lord Napier of Magdala's staff.

"Nawab Gholam Hussan Khan, C.S.I., of the 15th Mooltan Cavalry, is chief of the Alagata clan in the Derajat, who joined us during the siege of Mooltan, and again in the war of 1857, to the number of about two thousand. These men were officered and led by their feudal chief. The Nawab being their native commandant, under Major-General Cureton they did excellent service. They were in conflict with the enemy upon 158 occasions, and their conduct at Bareilly was highly extolled. The Nawab has been British representative at Cabul. During two years past, he has been on the Commander-in-Chief's staff. He was appointed one of the Prince of Wales's orderly officers at the camp of Delhi.

"Subadar Major Nutha Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, is a Sikh gentleman who assisted in raising a large body of his countrymen for service in the British ranks during the mutiny. He joined the Punjab Pioneers as a Subadar; served at Lucknow, and throughout the Mutiny, also in China, in the Umbeyla Pass, and in Abyssinia. His services have been excellent, both as senior Native officer of the Punjab Pioneers, and also politically. He has been an aide-de-camp to Lord Napier of Magdala, and wears the first-class decorations of the Order of British India and for valour.

"Ressaldar Maun Sing, 10th Bengal Lancers, is the only mounted Goorkha in the Army; but there are five rifle regiments of that nationality. He served in the 2nd Regiment of Hodson's Horse during the Oudh Campaign of 1858-59, and received a desperate wound in saving the life of Sir Henry Daly. He wears the decoration for valour.

"Subadar Bussant Sing, a Sikh, remained faithful when the regiment, composed of men of Oudh, to which he then belonged, mutinied. He served throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and was decorated for his valour."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

RUMINANT ANIMALS AND CETACEANS.

Professor A. H. Garrod, M.A., began his fifth lecture on Vertebrate Animals, on Tuesday week, with a description of the digestive organs of the ox, which he selected as a type of the ruminantia, commenting on the structure and functions of the four divisions of the stomach—the paunch or rumen, the reticulum, the manyplies or psalterium, and the abomasum, the last, or true stomach, corresponding to that of the carnivora. He next commented on the peculiarities of the camel's stomach, its having no psalterium, and its possession of water-cells, which he exhibited in a dried specimen. He then stated that, though antlers are characteristic of the cervidae, as cored horns are of the bovidæ, nevertheless in the musk deer, the Chinese hydropotes, and the lotophagus, no horns are found, their function being supplied by tusks. The assertion that these animals are deer has not been conclusively verified. The chevrotains were next described as small deerlike creatures, intermediate in structure between deer and swine, and recently most decisively proved by Professor Flower to have no affinities with the musk-deer, with which they were formerly associated. Allusion was made to an interesting specimen of a hornless deer just received at the Zoological Gardens, the first living specimen brought to this country. The giraffe was next considered, the fact that its long neck contains only seven bones, like other mammals, being specially mentioned. After some remarks on the camels, and the differences between the slow camel and the rapid dromedary, followed by allusions to the llamas and alpacas, the Professor devoted the remainder of his lecture to the cetaceans. He noticed the distinctions between the toothed and the toothless whalebone whales, and specially the marked osteological features, with the head-trough for the spermaceti in the sperm-whale, and the paddle or forelimb. With reference to the mechanism of spouting, it was stated that one of the reasons why in its out-breathing the current of exhaled air appears like a fountain, is that the animal spouts into air which is saturated, or nearly so, with water on account of its contact with the surface of the ocean. The position and office of the whalebone plates attached to the upper jaw of the toothless whale were explained. The lecture concluded with remarks on the narwhal or sea-unicorn, which has a rudimentary horn besides the one visible, appendages not developed in the female. The tails of cetaceans are horizontal, not vertical, as those of fishes.

CHEMISTRY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—LAWS OF COMBINATION. Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., in his fifth lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Thursday week, resumed his illustrations of the chemistry of photography by explaining that the decomposition of the salts of silver, the chloride, bromide, and iodide, is effected by the more refrangible rays at the violet end of the spectrum, which do not affect our vision; and, after referring to Professor Stokes's discovery of the facts, he showed how these invisible rays may be rendered visible by transmitting light through a solution of acid sulphate of quinine and some other liquids, which arrest the rays in their passage, and make them reveal themselves—a property termed fluorescence. Professor Gladstone then performed a remarkable experiment, the first time before the audience, in the lecture-theatre. Having made a design on a piece of white paper by means of the colourless quinine salt, he caused it to be photographed. The previously invisible design was seen on the plate, on account of the diminished activity of the light which came from the fluorescent body. He then proceeded to explain and illustrate the laws of combination, by which chemistry has gradually become an exact science, instead of being a heterogeneous collection of facts. One of the first steps was the proof that different specimens of the same substance have always the same composition, the component parts being constant in their proportion, of which water is an example. Yet it frequently happens that an element combines with various proportions of another element to produce bodies of very different properties. The study of this led Dalton to propound his celebrated atomic theory. While experimenting on various compound gases, he arrived at the conclusion that when a body combines with another in general proportions these proportions have the simplest numerical ratio, the higher being multiples of the lower; and that when two bodies combine with a third in certain proportions it is in the very same proportions that they combine with each other. The numbers of the definite quantities are termed equivalents. Gay-Lussac observed that gaseous bodies combine in simple relations as to volume. Thus two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen combine to form water; the three volumes condensing into two volumes of steam. Ammonia gas consists of three volumes of hydrogen with one of nitrogen condensed into two volumes. It is now agreed that the symbols H, Cl, O, and N represent not merely the elements, but also equal volumes of their gases—i.e., 1 part by weight of hydrogen, 35.5 parts of chlorine, 16 of oxygen, and 14 of nitrogen. On these facts are based the modern views of atomicity. Among the experiments was the exhibition of nitrous oxide or laughing-gas (now used as an anæsthetic) in the gaseous, liquid, and solid condition, as snow.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON SELENIUM.

Dr. C. William Siemens, F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, the 18th inst., after some remarks on the progress of our knowledge of the powers of light and its mysterious character, stated that he proposed to explain and illustrate still further advances principally made by his brother, Dr. Werner Siemens. In 1873 it was announced that Messrs. Willoughby Smith and May had discovered that a stick of crystalline selenium offered considerably less resistance to the current of an electric battery when exposed to light than when kept in the dark; a fact which was soon corroborated by the Earl of Rosse, who proved clearly that the action was due solely to light, and by Lieutenant Sale. Within the last two years the subject has been taken up independently by Professor Adams, of King's College, London, and by Dr. Werner Siemens at Berlin, both inquirers agreeing generally in their results, but differing in their deductions and applications. Selenium was discovered by Berzelius in 1817 in the residues from distillation of iron pyrites. It is fusible and combustible, and is one of the substances placed in the border land between metals and metalloids. If melted at 217 degrees centigrade, and cooled rapidly, it becomes a brown amorphous mass, with conchoidal fracture, and is a non-conductor of electricity. When a stick of this is exposed for some time to the heat of boiling water, it assumes a crystalline fracture and becomes a conductor of electricity. Professor Adams has shown that the conductivity differs with the direction of the current, and increases with the power of the battery employed. We have not space to give details of the ingenious way in which Dr. Werner Siemens succeeded in giving the selenium such a form that the surface action produced by the light upon it should attain a maximum effect, or to describe the experiments made with it. The influence of light upon selenium is considered to be due to a change in the molecular condition near the surface of the metal, caused by the liberation of specific heat upon the illuminated surface. Time is required for the complete dispersion of the effects, which are also diminished by long exposure to light. The actinic ray of the

spectrum exercises no sensible effect upon the selenium plate, and the effect increases as we gradually approach the dark red, beyond which it decreases, reaching zero in the heat rays. The plate was shown to be not sensibly affected by the approach of a dark hot poker, which caused Crookes's radiometer to revolve energetically. After explaining his brother's selenium photometer, the speaker exhibited the sensitiveness of the selenium plate in a species of artificial human eye. The apparatus consists of a hollow ball with two openings opposite each other, one opening having a lens of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, the other having an adjustable stopper carrying a sensitive selenium plate connected by wires with a galvanometer and one Daniell's cell. The lens was covered by two slides representing eyelids, the ball being the body of the eye and the sensitive plate the retina. A white screen was placed in front of this artificial eye, and electric light thrown upon it. When the eyelids were opened a strong deflection of the galvanometer was observed. Hardly any movement of the needle was perceived with a black screen; some deflection was produced by a blue one, more by a yellow, and the greatest, short of the white, by red. "Here," said Dr. Siemens, "we have an artificial eye which is sensible to light and to differences of colour, which shows fatigue if intense light is allowed to act for any length of time, and from which it recovers again by repose in keeping the eyelids closed."

ALGÆ, FUNGI, AND LICHENS.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer began his second lecture on the Boundaries and Connections of the Vegetable Kingdom, on Saturday last, with remarks on the nutrition of plants. After premising that the simplest plant is a cell containing protoplasm, and that the higher plants are an aggregation of such cells, he stated that protoplasm requires nutriment to renew and increase its substance, and that this nutriment must be of a rather complex composition. Thus, the plant constructs albuminoids for new protoplasm from the starch it had previously formed, which contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and a compound of ammonia. Its nutrition, therefore, involves the supply of food and its elaboration. Both appear in green plants; but many plants not green, and even some flowering plants, take their food from other organisms. Some of these are parasites, such as dodder; others are saprophytes, such as the bird's-nest orchids, and feed on the products of vegetable decay. Bishop Agardh, in 1821, divided leafless plants (thallophytes) into tangles (algæ), thread-plants (fungi), and lichens. This division was practically unchallenged till 1863, although the differences could not be otherwise defined than by saying that algæ alone are aquatic in their mode of life, fungi and lichens aerial; fungi deriving their nutriment from their substratum and lichens from the air. In 1872 Cohn proposed the abolition of the distinction between tangles and thread plants; and it is now found, in regard to their structure, that they can be arranged in parallel classes. Mr. Dyer gave many interesting details respecting these plants, especially noticing, among the primitive thread-plants (protophytes) the schizomycetes, said to produce diseases (such as smallpox, according to Dr. Klein) in living organisms as well as putrefaction in organic matter, and the yeast-plant, which causes fermentation. Remarks were then made upon selected examples of thread-plants—the zygosporæ (conjugating), represented by the flowers-of-tan; the oosporæ (egg-bearing), by the peronospora, or potato-blight; and the carposporæ (fruit-bearing), by mushrooms. The lecture (which was illustrated by beautiful diagrams) concluded with the lichens, respecting which it was stated that in 1863 Schwendener, of Basle, promulgated the remarkable theory that they are an aggregate of a fungus preying on an alga (such as protococcus, or nostoc), yet permitting it to live. The researches of Cornet in France and Treub in Holland have confirmed this theory with little room for doubt.

Professor Odling will give a discourse on the Paraffins and their Alcohols on Friday next, March 3.

The theatre of the London Institution was densely crowded on Thursday week to hear Mr. Ruskin deliver a lecture on minerals generally, but applying himself chiefly to the precious stones. The object of the lecturer was obviously to give a comprehensive sketch of the mode in which nature formed the more precious minerals, and the various purposes—symbolic, useful, and ornamental—to which when dug out of the earth they were put by man; but the pressure for admission was so great, and the consequent noise and interruption were so frequent, that Mr. Ruskin was obliged to turn over several pages of his lecture, and to proceed to the explanation of heraldic stones and colours, which formed its conclusion. Heraldry, he complained, was despised by modern science, but yet, as understood by our ancestors, it had a deep and important meaning. Or, or gold, which was represented by the topaz, stood between light and darkness; emerald was the sacred colour of the living flesh, as represented in the blush of the virgin and the flush of valour on the cheek of the young warrior. Vert was the green of the emerald, and gules was rose-coloured, from the Persian word "gul," a rose azure was the clear, sacred blue of the sky, typical of the joys of heaven. The ruby and sapphire were, in fact, the same stones, and in combination produced the purpura, or purple, which formed the covering of the tabernacle. Out of the above colours came the combination of the rainbow. Argent typified the silver colour of the hoar frost, and sable meant sand, in which the diamond was always found. Grey was the colour of the pearl, and suggested humility; and thus all the phrases of heraldry which applied to colour and to precious stones, although now looked upon as jargon, had a deep symbolic meaning. At the close of the lecture, the parts of which, from the causes before mentioned, were rather loosely connected, Mr. Ruskin advised the ladies to have their gems set uncut, and he cited the ruby in her Majesty's crown as the most beautiful specimen of an uncut precious stone in the world.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., in an address at the United Service Institution, yesterday week, expressed his concurrence with the recommendation of the Royal Commission as to the abolition of advance-notes, and condemned the delay which usually occurred in the paying off of crews. He recommended a discriminatory rate of wages, according to professional ability, and gradual increase as a reward of good conduct, at the same time strongly advocating a training system wholly undertaken by Government.

Previously to delivering his presidential address at Burlington House, yesterday week, to the Geological Society of London, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., gave the Woolaston medal to Professor Huxley, in recognition of his distinguished services to geological science. The president also handed to Professor Ramsay the Murchison medal to be conveyed to Professor Selwyn for his labours in connection with silurian geology. The last award was the Sir Charles Lyell medal to Professor Morris.

The first of the lectures delivered to ladies on special subjects was given, yesterday week, in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, when Dr. John Gill began his course on Human Physiology, with practical hints as to the maintenance of health and the management of sickness.

At a meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute, on Monday evening, at its rooms, 10, Adelphi-terrace, a paper, by Mr. F. A. Allen, on Traces of Early Phœnician, Jewish, and Carthaginian Intercourse with the British Isles, was read, and a discussion ensued in which several members took part.

MUSIC.

The twenty-first season of Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts opened well at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when a large number of madrigals and part-songs were finely sung by the admirable choir which has been formed and trained by Mr. Leslie. The specialties of the evening, by the old composers, were Wilby's madrigal "The Lady Oriana," Weekes's "As Vesta was descending," and Saville's "The Waits." Among modern compositions (some of which were given for the first time) may be specified the part-songs "Love you for your beauty," by Mr. Hamilton Clarke (encored); "We roam and rule the sea," by Mr. Leslie; "The Curfew Bell," by Mr. Henry Smart; "On the sea," by Mendelssohn; "The sands of Dec," by Professor G. A. Macfarren (encored); "The chimes of Oberwesel," by Mr. Baumer; "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," by Sir R. Stewart; and the madrigals "Charm me asleep," by Mr. Leslie, "When Allan-a-Dale," by Mr. Pearsall, and "Sweet Flowers," by Walmisley. Mdlle. Ida Corani, made her first appearance here with very great success, having displayed high merits as a vocalist in the aria "Come per me sereno," from Bellini's "La Sonnambula" (in which the singer was encored with enthusiasm); in the romance, "In my pleasant land of France," from Mr. Leslie's "Hollywood;" and Sir J. Benedict's song "The Bird that Came in Spring," in which the flute obligato of Mr. Svendsen was a special feature. This gentleman had previously elicited general applause and an encore by his brilliant performance of a solo ("air varié") by Demersseman, the latter portion of which had to be repeated. Vocal pieces were contributed by Mr. C. E. Tinney and Mr. E. Gordon. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual, and Mr. J. G. Calcott was the accompanist at the pianoforte, as heretofore. The second subscription concert will take place on March 24; but two extra concerts will be given previously—on March 3 and 9—with programmes of strong interest.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward (for the first time there) Bach's fine "Suite" in B minor, for stringed instruments, with flute obligato. Like most works of its kind and period, it opens with a slow introduction, which is followed by a fugue, after which come several pieces in a lighter style, including some in the old dance forms. In the "Suite" now referred to these movements consist of a rondeau, a sarabande, two bourrées, a polonaise (with a double, or variation, as pendant), a minuet, and a badinerie—each being charming in its combination of grace and power. The "Suite" was finely played in every respect, the important flute part having been skilfully executed by Mr. Alfred Wells. Another novelty at these concerts was Mr. J. F. Barnett's clever pianoforte concerto, which was heard to every advantage in the fine execution of the important orchestral accessories, and the admirable playing of the composer's sister, Miss Emma Barnett, in the difficult and brilliant solo part. Of the great merit of the work and its excellent performance by the composer's sister and pupil we have before spoken. Mozart's symphony in E flat, Auber's overture to "Masaniello," and vocal solos by Mr. Shakspeare and Mdlle. Johanna Levier completed Saturday's selection.

The Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Alexandra Palace were resumed last week, when the orchestral selection included Maurer's symphony in F minor—a work of clever construction and instrumentation, but somewhat dry and laboured in subject and treatment. A new overture, entitled "Lucie Manette" (illustrative of Charles Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities"), composed by Mr. J. Waterson, contains some good orchestral effects, and was well received, as was a "gavotte" for stringed instruments by Mr. J. Halberstadt. Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave a brilliant rendering of Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, and various other pieces contributed to make up an attractive programme. The vocalists were Miss Enriquez, Madame Robiati, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. H. Weist Hill conducted, as usual.

This week's Monday Popular Concert derived special interest from the return of Herr Joachim, who was hailed with enthusiasm by a crowded audience. The great violinist displayed his well-known excellence in Mendelssohn's posthumous string quintet (in B flat), in Beethoven's trio for stringed instruments (in C minor), and in the same composer's sonata for piano and violin (in G, from op. 30). In the last-named piece the pianist was Mdlle. Marie Krebs, who had previously distinguished herself by a brilliant performance of Schumann's "Toccata" in C (for piano solo), which was encored and replaced by the same composer's "Traumeswirren." In the quintet Herr Joachim's coadjutors were Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti, the second and last of these artists having co-operated with the leading violinist in the trio. Songs by Schubert and Brahms were expressively rendered by Mdlle. Sophia Löwe, who was efficiently accompanied by Mr. Zerbini.

Mr. J. F. Barnett's sacred cantata "The Good Shepherd" was produced, on Thursday week, at one of Mr. Kuhe's festival performances at Brighton, for which occasion it was specially composed. The work was conducted by the composer, and met with a highly favourable reception, four of the pieces having been encored. These were a soprano air, "The Lord is my Shepherd," sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; a tenor solo, "I have gone astray," by Mr. E. Lloyd; a bass air, "I am the good Shepherd," by Mr. Wadmore; and a trio, for soprano, contralto, and tenor, "Thy mercy, O Lord, is in the heavens." Madame Antoinette Sterling was the solo contralto. Of the cantata generally we shall doubtless soon have occasion to speak further, after its repetition in London. Owing to the continued indisposition of Sir M. Costa, he was unable to conduct his "Eli" on Saturday, and the oratorio was directed by Mr. Kuhe. The solo singers were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Signor Foli, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The performances announced for this the closing week of the Brighton Festival were an evening concert of a popular character on Monday; a concert on Tuesday evening, including several standard instrumental pieces; a morning concert on Wednesday, with a strong classical programme, in addition to a new "Festival Overture," composed by Mr. G. A. Osborne expressly for the occasion; Mendelssohn's "Elijah," on Thursday evening; Mr. Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," on Saturday morning (conducted by the composer); and Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," next Monday evening, for the benefit of Mr. Kuhe.

The Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, was, as usual, a great success.

Mr. Walter Bach's twelfth annual concert took place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, when Liszt's oratorio, "St. Elizabeth," was given for the first time (entire) in this country. Of the performance we must speak next week.

Mr. Richard Blagrove gave the third of his interesting

series of ten concertina concerts at Langham Hall, on Thursday.

Yesterday (Friday) evening Beethoven's Mass in C, and his oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," were to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society—the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

A most successful concert was given at the Townhall, Shoreditch, on Monday evening, by the Hackney Choral Association. The first part consisted of H. Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," which was performed for the first time in London with full orchestra; and the second part of instrumental pieces, part-songs, and ballads.

Dr. Gauntlett died suddenly, on Monday last, in the seventy-first year of his age, at his residence at Kensington. He introduced into England numerous improvements in the construction of organs, and contributed to the development of electricity as an aid to their manipulation; but his chief claim to be remembered will rest on his many original and beautiful compositions—anthems, hymn tunes, and Church Psalmody.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Henry Neville, on Monday, made his first appearance since Christmas, and signalled the event by the production of a new drama adapted from the French of M. Barrière. The new piece is actually a romantic version of the story of Marie Stuart with the poet Chastelard, but takes for its title "The Gascon; or, Love and Loyalty," and deals with the fortunes of the Chevalier Artaban de Puycadere (Mr. Henry Neville), who saves the young enthusiast for the time from the results of his unfortunate amour, which we know were ultimately fatal. Here the consequences fall on the too daring Chevalier, who sacrifices his life to the cause of the Royal favourite. The French play has been adapted to the English boards by Mr. W. Musker, whose management of the dialogue is, however, not of that skilful sort to preserve it from occasional meanness and inefficiency. The story is disposed into six tableaux, the last of which exhibits the Gascon's death, after having contrived the escape of Chastelard from the Queen's oratory. The character of the Gascon is well drawn, and gives Mr. Henry Neville opportunities for melodramatic action. The part of the Queen is sustained by Mrs. Rousby, who is specially engaged, and looks and plays it with remarkable success. Her love-scenes with Chastelard were especially good, though deficient in regal dignity. Throughout the action, indeed, she is more careful to show feminine grace, not unmingled with levity, than the majesty of a Royal personage, and scarcely "keeps her state" for a minute. The delineation, however, is consistent, and, on the whole, is powerful—the last tableau being worked up with a force of amorous demonstration equally daring and effective. There was something great in the acting, as well as bold in the conception. Mr. George Neville, also, who made his first appearance in the character of Walter, Lord Maxwell, the determined foe of the Gascon, acted with a breadth and directness which promises well for his future. This gentleman is the author of a comedietta, entitled "The Reconciliation," with which the performance of the evening commenced. It was equally telling and brief, occupying little more than half an hour. The programme is, on the whole, promising, and is likely to command attention on the part of audiences who require glitter and stage-business rather than polished dialogue. The scenery, by Mr. Julian Hicks, is picturesque and striking, and likely to add to his reputation.

GLOBE.

The entertainment at this house consists of a new and original farce by Mr. J. E. Soden, called "The Tailor Makes the Man," in which an accidental change of clothing for the worse nearly loses a lover his mistress. This is followed by an adaptation of Dickens's "Bleak House," by Mr. J. B. Burnett, entitled "Jo," in which the fortunes of the poor street-sweeper are followed to their fatal conclusion. The scenes are skilfully introduced, and the audience are made to take a manifest interest in the several occurrences which lead the police inspector, Mr. Bucket—a character powerfully impersonated by the adapter himself—to insist on the little fellow "moving on," until he can move no further. The character is excellently interpreted by Miss Jennie Lee, whose make-up for the part is capital. The affairs of the Dedlock family are suggestively treated; and Miss Louise Hibbert as the Lady was as stately and sad as befitted her position, and Sir Leicester was well represented by Mr. Edward Price. Mr. Flockton, too, was close and stiff as Mr. Tulkinghorn; and the Frenchwoman, Hortense, was ably illustrated by Miss Dolores Drummond. New scenery, presenting the places named by the novelist, has been painted by Mr. W. Bruce Smith; and the whole performance has an air of realism which will ensure the popularity of the old story as a new drama.

At the Surrey Mr. Holland has given what he terms a "second edition" of his pantomime, "Jack, the Giant-Killer," in which Miss Nelly Power, in the character of the hero, takes the place of Jennie Lee, now acting the part, as above stated, of "Jo" at the Globe. A new cast has been given to the harlequinade, in which, for the first time, Harry Taylor acts as clown, James Fawn as policeman extraordinary, and Wattie Brunton as pantaloone, harlequin being Miss Nelly Moon and columbine Miss Susie Vaughan.

We are requested to state that the benefit of Mr. Todd, secretary to Drury Lane Theatre, will take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

At the Crystal Palace Mr. Wyndham has made arrangements for the appearance of Mr. Phelps in many of his characters, the series to commence on Tuesday, March 2, and to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays to March 23. Sophocles's "Antigone" also will be revived, for one day only.

Mr. F. Harley's first appearance in the character of Hamlet, at St. George's Hall, having been so thoroughly successful, the performance will be repeated on Thursday, March 2, with the same company of well-known amateurs, assisted by Miss Maud Branscombe, of the Olympic Theatre, and Mr. T. E. Evans.

Most of our readers will remember that a tale, entitled "An Old Bachelor's Adventure," the joint production of Charles Reade and Jay Lewis, an American writer, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of Jan. 22 and 29. It was issued simultaneously, or nearly so, in the *New York Weekly Tribune*. The editor of the *Tribune*, commending to the favour of its readers this international tale as the first fruit of letters on "The Rights and Wrongs of Authors" contributed to that journal by Mr. Charles Reade—the same or similar scathing letters by him, written terribly in earnest, appearing about the same time in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—writes: "It is well worth attention as the result of an eminent British writer's efforts to secure justice not only for himself, but for his American brethren."



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA: MILITARY MANOEUVRES BEFORE DELHI (PART OF THE PRINCE'S TOUR).
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

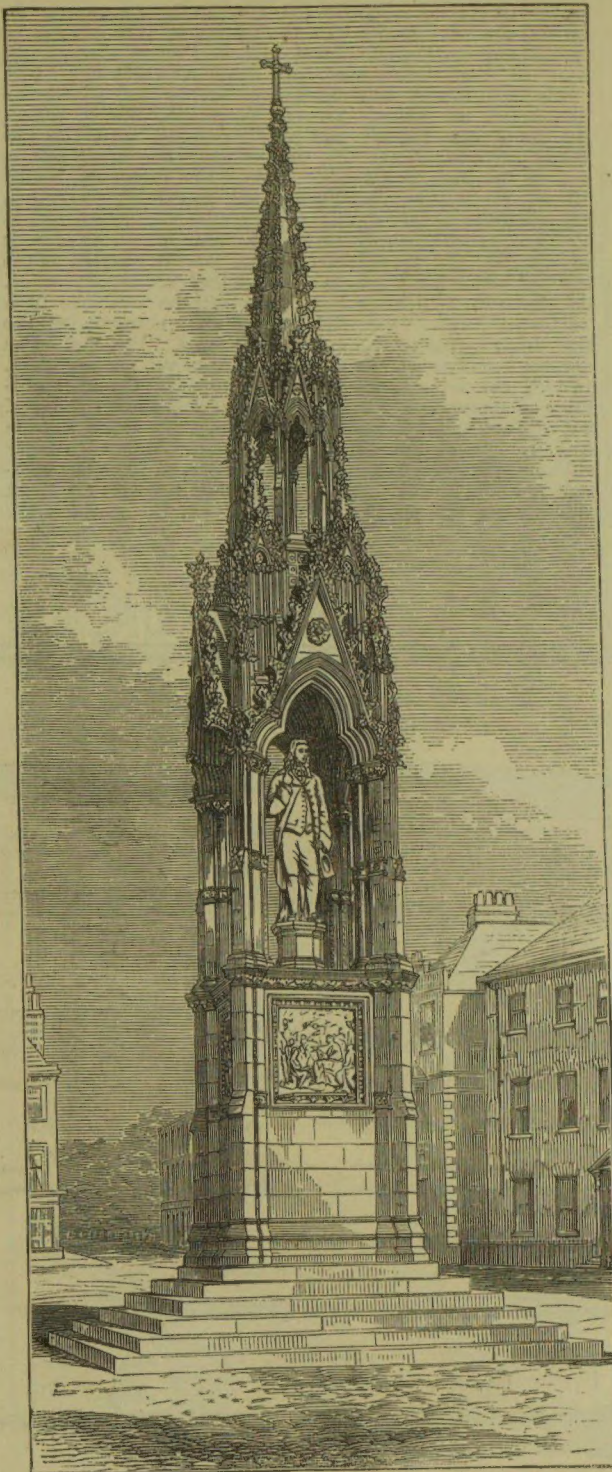
THE LATE SIR J. T. COLERIDGE.

We had last week to record the death of Sir John Taylor Coleridge, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the father of Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was the second son of the late Mr. James Coleridge, of Heaths Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, by Frances Duke, daughter of Mr. Bernard Taylor. He was a nephew of the poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, in 1790, and was educated at Eton as a "Colleger," and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford,



THE LATE SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

where he won a scholarship in 1809, and where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1812, obtaining a first class in classical honours. He had gained the Chancellor's University prize for Latin verse composition in 1810. Soon afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, and also to a Vinerian scholarship and fellowship. In 1813 he gained both the Bachelor's prizes for essays in English and Latin, the subject of the former being "Etymology," and of the latter "The Influence of the Censorship upon the Morals of the Roman People." He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819. During the first few years of his practice at the Bar Mr. Coleridge was a frequent writer in the *Quarterly Review*, three or four numbers of which were brought out under his editorial supervision, between the resignation of Gifford and the appointment of Mr. J. G. Lockhart. But soon the pressure of the duties of a more lucrative profession left him but little time to do more than contribute from time to time to its pages. In 1832 he was appointed Recorder of Exeter, and was also made a serjeant-at-law. In 1835 he was made one of the



THE CLARKSON MEMORIAL, WISBECH.

Judges of the Queen's Bench. Attaining his seat on the judicial bench at the early age of forty-five, he held it twenty-three years, when he retired, and was sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. Since that date he has frequently taken part in appeals before the Privy Council, where his knowledge of ecclesiastical law and his acquaintance with Church matters and parties have often been of service to the public; and not unfrequently he has had intrusted to him the duty of arbitrating in questions of high importance. In 1852 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He married, in 1818, Mary, second daughter of the late Rev.



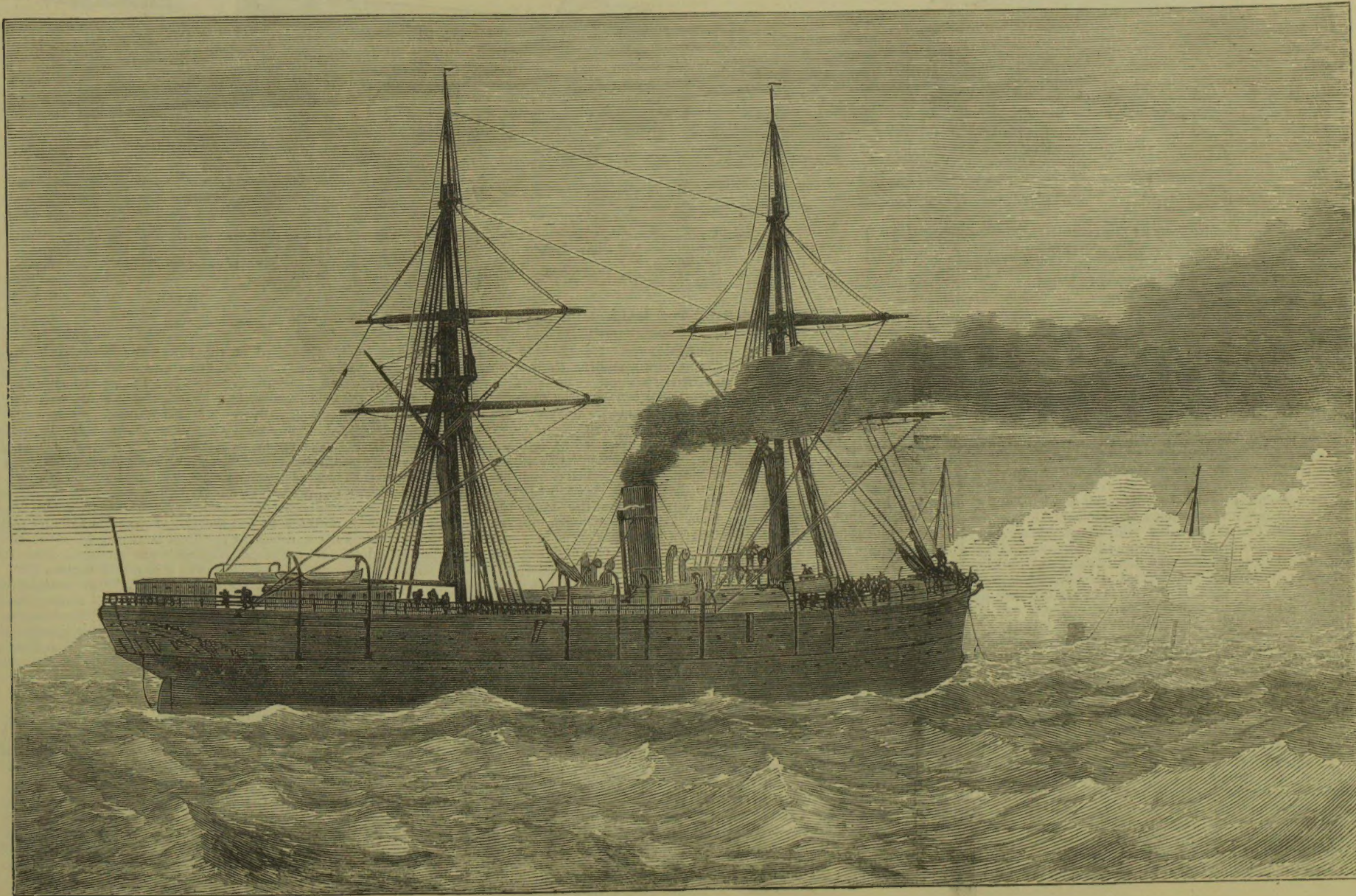
THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR BALDWIN WALKER.

Gilbert Buchanan, D.D., Vicar of Northfleet, Kent, and Rector of Woodmansterne, Surrey. The son, Lord Coleridge, was born in 1821.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Williams, taken some years ago.

THE LATE SIR BALDWIN WALKER, K.C.B.

This veteran naval officer, lately deceased, was born in 1803, the son of John Walker, Esq., of Deeping, Lincolnshire, by a niece of Sir William Wake, Bart. He entered the Navy in 1812, and continued in the active service of his own country till 1838. After that date he commanded the Ottoman naval forces during the operations on the coast of Syria, including the attack upon Beyrout (where his services were warmly praised by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford), and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1848 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, and for some time was one of the naval aides-de-camp to the Queen. He resigned his office as



THE COLLISION IN DOVER BAY: THE FRANCONIA BACKING FROM THE STRATHCLYDE.

Surveyor of the Navy in January, 1861, but was appointed the following month commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope. Since then he has not been employed, as he was placed on the retired list of admirals in 1870. He married, in 1834, Mary, only daughter of Captain Worth. His eldest son, Baldwin Wake, is a Lieutenant in the Navy; his second son, Charles, was lost in her Majesty's ship Captain, together with his brother-in-law, Captain J. T. Burgoyne, in 1870.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE CLARKSON MEMORIAL, WISBECH.

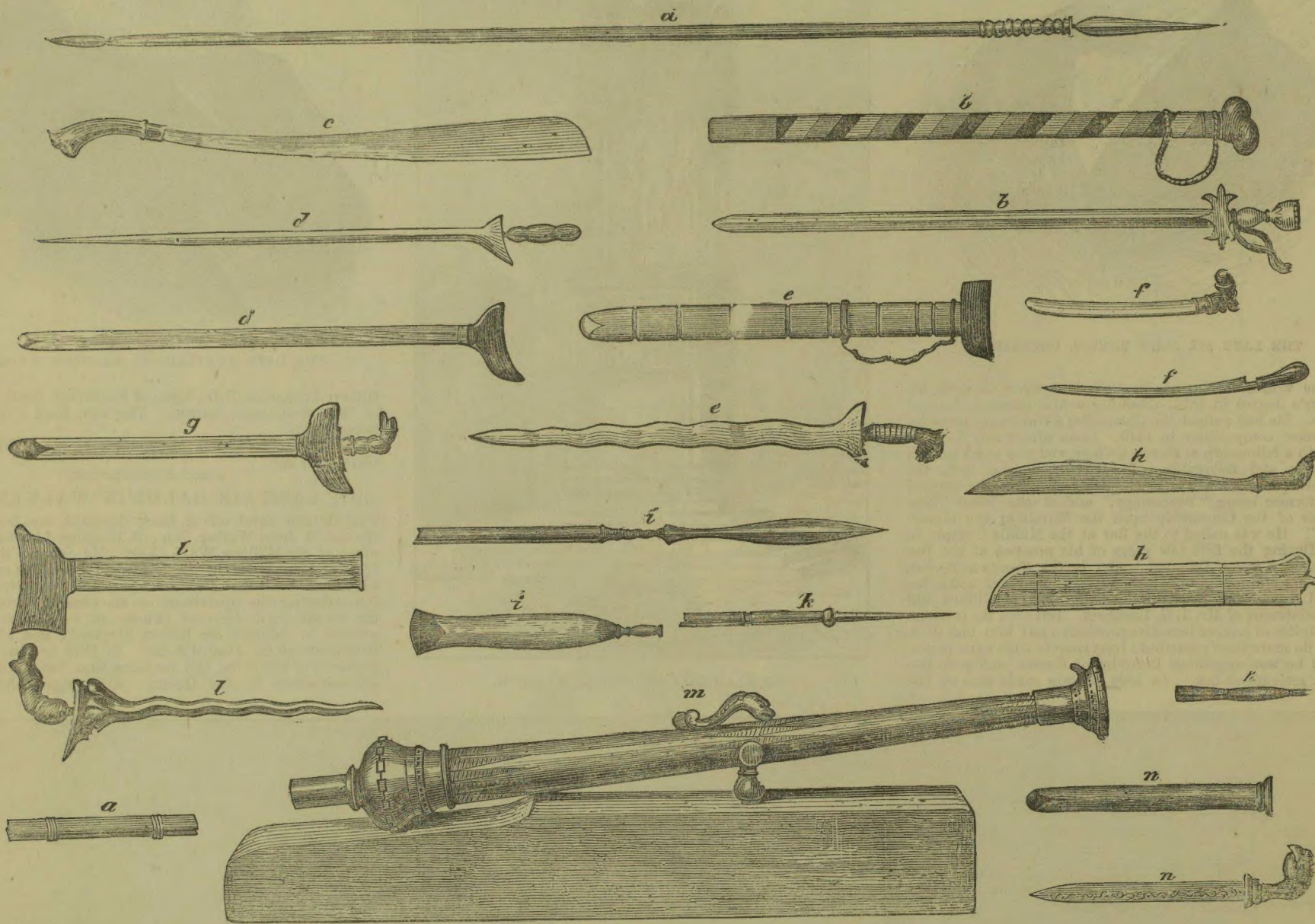
The monument, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., which has been erected in the town of Wisbech, is to preserve the local memory of Thomas Clarkson, the benevolent and persevering opponent of the slave trade. He was born there in 1760, his father, the Rev. John Clarkson, being master of the Grammar School. While at Cambridge he wrote the Latin prize essay for 1785, on the question of the lawfulness of holding slaves. The facts and principles this brought before his mind had such an influence upon him as to make him devote his life to the cause of slave-trade abolition. He secured the aid of many able and earnest men—amongst others Wilberforce and Granville Sharp. The former undertook the cause in Parliament, some of the London newspapers, including the *Times*, supporting the movement. To Clarkson

fell the arduous task of informing the public mind on the subject. He got up meetings and gave lectures exposing the atrocities of the traffic. In the course of this mission he travelled over England, and visited France during the heat of the Revolution. He had an interview with Louis XVI., was befriended by Necker and Lafayette, introduced to Petion, Brissot, Vergniaud, the "Société des Amis des Noirs," and was presented with the privilege of citizenship. He was publicly honoured with a seat in the French Assembly during the discussion which Mirabeau commenced at his instance, and which resulted in the abolition of all slave-trade bounties. He returned to England, and for seven years had an immense amount of work to perform. All these labours were, however, repaid by the triumph which Mr. Clarkson and his fellow-labourers achieved. On March 25, 1807, after long and obstinate resistance from interested persons, the bill for the total abolition of the slave trade by the British nation was passed. But neither he nor his associates considered their work as yet accomplished. It took twenty or thirty years more to effect the total abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the British colonies. But this was accomplished by the Act of 1833, which, as from Aug. 1, 1834, manumitted, for a compensation of twenty millions to the owners, over a million of slaves. The last occasion on which Clarkson appeared in public was with his friend Wilberforce, who presided at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery

Society at Freemasons' Hall on May 15, 1830. He subsequently lived in retirement at Playford Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, and died there Sept. 26, 1846, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

THE STEAM-BOAT COLLISION AT DOVER.

A sad disaster took place in Dover Bay on Thursday week, between four and five in the afternoon. The Strathclyde, of Glasgow, an iron steam-ship bound from London to Bombay, was run into by the Franconia, a German steamer from Hamburg, going to Havre and New York. The Strathclyde sank in a few minutes, being then two miles and a half from the shore. There were seventy persons on board, forty-seven officers and crew, and twenty-three passengers, all first class. The captain, John Dodd Eaton, ordered the boats to be got out, but one of them was swamped, and many persons were thrown into the sea. Some were picked up by a Deal lugger called the Early Morn, others by a barque, the Queen of the Nations, or by small boats which were near, while the chief mate and four sailors got on board the Franconia. The captain and twenty-eight other persons, some of whom were ladies, were landed at Deal; but three passengers, Mr. W. Bussell, Mr. Quinlan, and Miss Young, died of exhaustion either in the boats or on shore, also James Sullivan, the boatswain. The number of lives lost is about thirty-eight. The following is Captain Eaton's account



a. Limbing Spear (of Penaga-wood) and Spear-head sheath.
b. Padang and Scabbard, used by Malay Rajahs.
c. Lading, for cutting wood, and sometimes used as a weapon.
d. Kriss Panjang and Scabbard.
e. Sundong, and Sheath of coal-wood.

f. Tumbuh Lada and Sheath.
g. Permata, with Sheath of senna-wood.
h. Golok and Sheath.
i. Spear-head and Sheath.
j. Spear-head and Sheath.

k. Kriss, and Sheath, the body of which is of senna-wood, the top of camooring-wood.
l. Lela (small cannon, mounted on block).
m. Badik and Sheath.

WEAPONS USED BY THE MALAYS OF PERAK.

of the disaster, in his evidence at the inquest opened at Deal on the Friday:—

"As we were leaving Dover we saw a large steamer steering down the Channel, about four miles astern. She was to the north of us. She had passed the South Sand Head Light. She was going faster than we were, and overhauling us rapidly. We were steaming about nine knots an hour. She came up with us about two points abaft our port beam, distance from us a quarter to half a mile. Seeing her come so close I ordered the course to be changed, to bring our bow from the steamer and more towards the shore. This order was executed promptly. On looking round again at the steamer, I saw her coming round with her helm ported, which brought her head towards us on our port beam. I then ordered my helm hard aport, which would bring her head more away from the other steamer towards the land. I exclaimed, on giving the second order, 'What is she going to do? She is trying to run us down.' At this time she had considerably neared us, I saw that a collision was almost inevitable, and in about thirty seconds she struck us about four feet abaft the engine-room bulk-head, between the funnel and the mainmast. I cannot say whether the other steamer was going at full speed; she struck us with great force. We could not increase our speed; we were going as fast as we could. We were at this time about two miles and a half from the Admiralty Pier. She struck us stem on, between the beam and the quarter. The result of the blow was to cut into our vessel about four feet, the whole of the upper part was about two feet wide. She was very sharp. Directly she struck us she backed out again and the water came in. She again struck us abreast the mainmast, making another large hole. I imagine she rebounded. I telegraphed to the engine-room to stop, ran off the bridge to see the extent of the damage, and ordered the boats to be got ready. After giving the order I saw the ship was sinking. I could see her cargo through both cuts. The passengers were all on deck,

and asked me if there was any danger. I told them the ship would sink, but they need not be alarmed, as there was ample time to get our boats out to save them all. Seeing her stern was sinking so fast I told the ladies to follow me to the bridge. We had four life-boats on board—two large and two small ones, swung on davits. All we had to do was to swing them outside. I put all the fifteen lady passengers and the stewardess into the port life-boat, which was large enough to hold forty. A number of the crew and most of the gentlemen passengers made a rush and got into her. The boat was then too heavy to swing out. I appealed to the men to come out and let the ladies have the first chance. Several of the crew and male passengers and four female passengers came out. We then swung the boat out and lowered her. Immediately after the ship's stern sunk completely under water. The swell of the sea filled the boat. I am quite sure the ropes were cast off. The boat immediately turned over. The boat was from 30 ft. to 33 ft. long and 6½ ft. beam. The people who were in her were all thrown into the sea. The second officer then got the gig out on the starboard quarter. The second officer and four of the crew got into her, and she got clear. They assisted those in the water. The ladies who had got out of the first boat got into the starboard life-boat. The stern sank lower; a huge sea struck her and came over the bridge. Some of the gentlemen who were on the bridge were washed overboard as well as the boat with the ladies. Myself, the second engineer, and a fireman were the only three left in the ship, and we last of all jumped into the sea. This all took place in a very few minutes. The other vessel was about a quarter of a mile off on our starboard quarter, apparently steering for Dover, and did not lower any boat or offer any assistance. About a minute or so after I left the bridge she disappeared altogether. Everyone except the four in the gig was in the sea. I had two ladies with me. I was holding on to a plank, and assisted them to

hold on to it. One died at the time; the other sank about five minutes before a boat came to our assistance, the Early Morn, by which I was rescued. Before I jumped into the sea I looked round to see what assistance was near, and saw a Deal lugger bearing down on us, also a barque, and a small steamer, apparently a tug, off Dover Pier. I do not know whether she came to our assistance. My watch stopped at twenty-two minutes past four, which I supposed was when I jumped into the sea as the ship went down. When the Deal lugger came to me she was nearly full of the people she had rescued. I was nearly the last who was saved. I had been about forty minutes in the water. I was very nearly gone when picked up, and but for the Deal boatmen we must have all been lost. No assistance whatever was rendered from the steamer that ran us down; not even a rope was thrown."

The inquest was adjourned for a week. One or two dead bodies have been washed ashore near Ramsgate. Among those drowned are Captain Clinton Greene, R.A., and Mrs. Greene; Mrs. Bussell, whose husband died when brought ashore (he belonged to the Indian Civil Service); and Miss Louisa Horsford, daughter of the late General Horsford, of the Bengal Artillery.

An inquest having been held relative to the death of Major-General A. P. Le Messurier, retired from the Indian army, evidence was given tending to show that the deceased had taken laudanum, and the jury decided that he had committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Treasurer Colston, with Mr. Graham and Mr. Matheson, had an interview, yesterday week, with the Right Hon. Lord Henry G. Lennox, First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, &c., on the subject of the proposed purchase of lands by the city of Edinburgh for an arboretum, and their future maintenance by Government.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, in the county of Devon, and a Baronet, died on the 11th inst. His Lordship was born Feb. 14, 1811, the eldest son of Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth, and grandson of the distinguished naval commander, Edward, Viscount Exmouth. He was ten years in the East India Company's civil service, and was in possession of a pension of £2000 a year settled on the possessors of this title. Lord Exmouth succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, Dec. 2, 1833. He married, in 1850, Madame Madeline Honorine Dobrowolska (which lady died in 1870), but had no issue. The title consequently devolves on his nephew (the son of his half-brother, the late Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew), Edward Fleetwood John, now fourth Viscount Exmouth, who was born June 24, 1861.

MR. THORNHILL.

William Pole Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton-in-Peak, in the county of Derby, for many years M.P. for North Derbyshire, who died at Brighton on the 12th inst., was a large landed proprietor in that county, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, and its High Sheriff in 1836. He was born in 1806, the son of Henry Bache Thornhill, Esq., of Montague-place, by Helen, his wife, daughter of Charles Pole, Esq., and succeeded, at the death of his grandfather, Bache Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, in 1830, to the estates and representation of the Derbyshire branch of an old Yorkshire family of Saxon origin. He was educated at Westminster, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and was first elected for North Derbyshire in 1853. For that constituency he continued to sit on Conservative principles until 1865, when he retired. He married, in 1828, Isabella, only surviving daughter and heiress of Philip Gell, Esq., of Hopton.

MR. HUTCHINS.

Edward John Hutchins, Esq., of Briton-ferry, Glamorgan-shire, formerly M.P., died at Hastings on the 11th inst. He was born in 1809, and received his education at the Charterhouse, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He sat in Parliament for the united boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth, 1840 to 1841, unsuccessfully contested Southampton in 1841, and represented Lymington from 1850 to 1857. He was largely interested in many commercial undertakings, and was a director of the South Western Railway. Mr. Hutchins was J.P. and D.L. for Glamorgan-shire, and a magistrate also for Brecon and Monmouthshire. He married, in 1838, Isabel Clara, daughter of the Chevalier Don Juan de Bernaleon, of Alicante, in Spain. He was eldest son of Edward Hutchins, Esq., of Briton-ferry, by Sarah, his wife, sister of the late Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart.

MR. HERRICK, OF BEAU MANOR.

William Perry Herrick, Esq., of Beau Manor Park, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., M.A. Oxford, and High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1835, died on the 15th inst., at his seat near Loughborough. He was only son of Thomas Bainbridge Herrick, Esq., of Gray's Inn, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of James Perry, Esq., of Erdesley Park, in the county of Hereford, and succeeded to the family estates at the death of his uncle in 1832. He was the representative of a very eminent Leicestershire family derived from Sir William Heyricke, M.P., at one time Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and younger brother of Nicholas Heyricke, of London, banker, the father of Robert Heyricke, the poet. Dean Swift, whose father married one of the family, has left a very eulogistic description of the ancestry of this house. Mr. Herrick married, Aug. 13, 1862, Sophia, youngest daughter of Jonathan H. Christie, Esq., but had no issue. He possessed, besides the patronage of five livings, a considerable landed estate, and was one of those untitled gentlemen—like Mr. Chaplin, of Blankney, Mr. Montagu, of Melton, Mr. Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle, Mr. Talbot, of Margam, Colonel Towneley, of Towneley, Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster, Mr. Weld Blundell, of Ince, and "such large-acred men"—who figured prominently in the new "Domesday Book" just issued by Parliament.

The deaths are also announced of Colonel Francis Henry Hammer, Bengal Army, grandson of Sir Thomas Hammer, second Baronet, of Hammer; of William R. Arbuckle, M.D., Bombay Medical Service, Inspector-General of Hospitals; of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Knyvett, late of the Madras Army, for some time Assistant Adjutant-General Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; of John Day, Esq., of Uckfield House, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1854, in his seventy-first year; of William Fuller-Maitland, Esq., of Stansted, Essex, aged sixty-two; of Theodosia, Countess of Gosford, widow of the late and mother of the present Earl, and daughter of John Chambre, tenth Earl of Meath, K.P., aged sixty-eight; of the Rev. James William Geldart, LL.D., Rector, patron, and lord of the manor of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire, formerly Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, Fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, and Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, in his ninety-second year; of William, Lord Pakenham, son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Longford; of the Hon. Sydney W. Skeffington, third son of the late Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, K.P.; and of Dr. George Duncan Gibb, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., who assumed the title of Baronet, claiming to be the male heir of a Scotch baronetcy, but did not, we believe, establish his case before any competent tribunal.

In presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company last Saturday, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe alluded to the Abbot's Ripton collision, and, with respect to the opinion of the coroner's jury, stated that up to this time the directors had fully provided as much as they were justified in doing to meet the increasing traffic which had lately come upon the line. In five years they had expended more than a million and a quarter sterling upon purposes calculated to promote the comfort, convenience, and safety of their passengers. The reduction of fares upon the Midland, which they had been obliged to follow, had cost them £50,000 in twelve months, and this was equivalent to a dividend of 1 per cent. A resolution condemnatory of the passenger duty was carried. The Midland policy and the passenger tax were, at the same time, the subjects of criticism at the London and North-Western meeting. At the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Railway Company, held at Derby on Tuesday, Mr. E. S. Ellis, the chairman, defended the policy of the board in the abolition of second-class carriages, submitting that none of the inconveniences so loudly prophesied had been experienced. He said it advisedly, and after the most careful consideration, that the result of the first year's working had been in itself satisfactory.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C. TRACEY.—Accept our best thanks for the game. We shall be thankful for some further specimens of Oxford chess.
G. H. V.—We cannot allow you four moves for Problem No. 1668.
F. V. PERKINS.—Pray, where are the three? You have, apparently, no conception of the difficulty of ensuring the soundness of a given problem. It may pass half a dozen skilful examiners, and yet be wrong.
EAST MARDEN.—Mr. Wisker has taken in hand the resuscitation of the *City of London Magazine*. We cannot inform you with regard to the prizes.
H. SCHLESNER.—He must declare at once what piece he will have.
S. R. V.—Problem No. 1666 cannot be solved by 1. R takes P, on account of the reply of 1. P to K B 4th.
A. W. H.—You can have as many Queens as you can advance Pawns to the 8th square.
S. P. DE V.—Both solutions are correct. The White Pawn at R 7th in Problem No. 1657 is necessary to prevent a bad dual mate.
F. S. WALKER.—Accept our best thanks.
J. G. C. J. G. T. K. TAYLER, and J. G. FINCH.—Many thanks for the problems, which shall have early examination.
T. THOMPSON.—We are greatly obliged by your attention.
E. P. O'BRIEN.—You are, of course, quite right. We will have the problem examined afresh.
S. L. BAKER.—Thanks for the game.
W. L.—Cook's "Synopsis," published by Morgan, 158, Barbican, is as good a book as you can get for beginners. After you have mastered that, you can proceed to Wormald's "Chess Openings" and the "Handbuch."
A. J. MARSTON.—The statement is not incredible; but that is really all we can say.
PROBLEM No. 1668.—Additional correct solutions received from Auguste, S. S. Nux, H. H. Summerskill, B. P. Leo, Hubl, D. G. H. P. F. Gotch, A. Wood, H. Burgess, D. T. Archie, G. C. Baxter. That by J. Lizard is wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1669.—This problem, we regret to say, is radically unsound, and admits of more than one solution besides that proposed by the author, and commencing with 1. Q to Kt sq. We have received satisfactory solutions from G. H. C. XVI L. Barrow Hedges, I. S. T. W. F. Payne, Pendryl Hall, J. Ridpath, H. Burgess, J. J. Heaton, Keith and Kate, H. Schlesner, Three Chieftains, Borsco, L. S. B. P. W. M. Curtis, A. Wood, Vig, G. H. Gwyn, D. T. H. W. of Oxford, Archie, W. H. J. M. C. Rome, P. S. Shenale, Joas de Castro, Thorpe, B. B. W. W. Paul, G. C. Baxter, F. V. Perkins, H. N. Grinlin, A. J. Phillips, Knaresboro, O. B. E. H. V. Ada and Kate, Latta, G. H. V. Woolwich Chess Club, W. T. W. Has, J. Sowden, Dabbshire, East Marden, E. H. H. V. Wee Pawn, H. A. B. Walkden, Benet, J. Lizard. Solutions proposed by G. H. C. Ben Rhydding (two), Alice Way, E. A. Dudgeon, Marney, Johanna and T. H. M. T. W. Johnston, Spelling Bee, D. G. H. P. S. N. T. College House, G. P. Fulcher, J. E. Piper, S. R. V., W. S. B. Nux, Isle of Man, W. Leeson, T. P. are wrong.

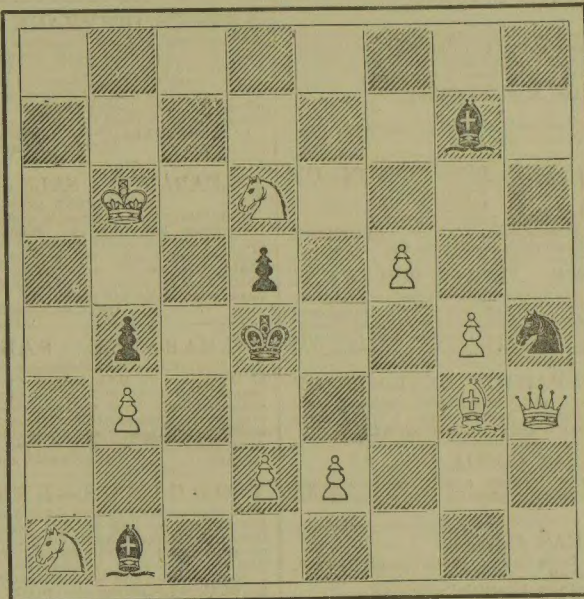
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1669.

See the notice respecting this Problem above.

PROBLEM No. 1671.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following smart little Skirmish occurred, a week or two ago, between the Hon. H. C. PLUNKETT, the president of the Oxford University Chess Club, and Herr STEINITZ.—(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Herr S.) **BLACK (Mr. P.)**
 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
 2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
 3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
 Probably his best reply. If he move 3. B to Q 4th instead, White can obtain a slight advantage in position by 4. Kt takes K P.
 4. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th
 By no means a bad retort; in fact, this rejoinder can be made far more advantageously in this form of the opening than in the ordinary Ruy Lopez.
 5. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
 6. Kt to K 2nd B takes P
 7. Castles Kt to Q 4th
 8. P to Q 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
 9. Kt to K Kt 3rd Castles
 10. P to K B 4th P to Q R 4th
 Threatening, obviously, to win the Bishop.
 11. P to Q R 3rd P to Q B 3rd
 12. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
 13. B to Q R 2nd B to K Kt 5th
 Black has thus early obtained an incon-

WHITE (Herr S.) **BLACK (Mr. P.)**
 testable superiority in position, which he maintains to the end in capital style.
 14. Q to Q 2nd R to K sq
 15. P to K B 5th Q to K 2nd
 16. P to K R 3rd Q to Q B 2nd
 17. Q to K B 2nd R to K 6th
 All this is very ingenious, and speaks well for the cultivation of chess at Oxford.
 18. Kt to R sq B to Q 3rd
 Good again. Threatening a curious mate on the move.
 19. P to K Kt 3rd B takes K Kt P
 20. Q to Kt 2nd B takes K R P
 21. Q takes Q B B to K B 7th (ch)
 22. K to Kt 2nd R takes Q
 23. K takes R B to K 6th
 24. Kt to K Kt 3rd R to K sq
 25. P to Q B 4th B takes B
 26. Q R takes B R to K 6th
 This is decisive, and finishes off, neatly enough, a well-played little game on the part of Mr. Plunkett.
 27. R to K Kt sq Kt to K R 4th, and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN CITY AND COUNTY CHESS CLUB.—We hear that arrangements have been made for a chess tournament among the members of this club, to commence March 20.

CHESS IN NORTH LONDON.—On the 12th inst. a return match was played between the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden Town, and the St. Pancras Institute, and resulted in favour of the former society by 19 games to 9, 3 being drawn. There were thirteen players a side, as under:—Athenæum: Dr. Batt, Dr. Smith, Dr. Godfrey, Messrs. Baxter, Minan, Mellish, Smith, Spicer, Marriage, Swainson, Bagley, and E. and J. Thompson. St. Pancras: Messrs. Seymour, Griffith, Bowyer, Parry, Strong, Strahan, Nicholls, Sweasey, Wallis, Keefe, Miller, Arthur, and Biraute. This makes the fourth match the Athenæum Club have won in succession, their last victory being against the Brixton Endeavour Club.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The annual general meeting of this club was held on Feb. 16 at the new and commodious rooms, 74, Ludgate-hill, and was attended by a large gathering of members. Among other new arrangements, it was announced that in future the club would meet on Saturday afternoons between three p.m. and ten p.m., in addition to Monday, Wednesday, and Friday as heretofore. It was also resolved that the subscription should be raised to 10s. 6d. per year, with an entrance fee of 5s., in order to meet the increased expenses incurred by the club in removing to their new quarters. A ballot was then taken for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the result being as follows:—President, Mr. A. S. Manning; vice-president, Mr. H. F. Down; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. G. Howard; hon. secretaries, Messrs. F. S. Walker and J. T. Pensam; auditors, Messrs. C. G. Cutler and J. Merton; committee, Messrs. Chappell, Gastineau, Humphreys, Lowenthal, Lord, Potter, Rabbeth, Sutton, Watts, and Webber. The annual dinner of the club was fixed for March 7.

The Royal Commission on Vivisection has reported that even if the practice of subjecting living animals to experiments could be altogether prohibited it should not be attempted, and they recommend the enactment of a law which would vest in the Secretary of State the power of granting licenses to persons desirous of performing experiments on living animals. These licenses would be revocable on proof of abuse, but the revocation should be subject to appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court, aided by three assessors.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated March 30, 1874, and Jan. 10, 1875, of Mr. William Graham, late of 195, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and of No. 8, Highbury-place, Highbury, distiller, who died on the 19th ult., were proved on the 14th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, the widow, Henry Hill, and Allen Field, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors, Mr. Hill and Mr. Field, 100 gs. each for their trouble; to his wife, £2000 and the income of the investment of £40,000 for life, she is also to have the right of occupying his house, Highbury Lodge, with the furniture, for life; and on her death such of his children as are bachelors or spinsters are to have the privilege of using and occupying such house and furniture. The residue of his property, real and personal, the deceased leaves to all his children in equal shares, to sons on their attaining twenty-one and to daughters on their attaining twenty-one or marriage, as tenants in common.

The will, dated Jan. 6, 1870, of Mr. Thomas Harvey, formerly of St. Petersburg, but late of Wickham, Hants, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Edmund Harvey, son of the deceased, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. After payment of his just debts and modest funeral expenses, the testator gives all his property to his three children, Edmund Harvey, Francis Edward Harvey, and Miss Frances Emily Harvey.

The will, with one codicil, dated June 10, 1871, and June 11, 1875, of Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., late of 6, Portman-square, of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, and of Woodbrook, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Dame Marianne Augusta Hamilton, the widow, and Henry Allen Bathurst, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Marylebone Parochial School for Girls, Marylebone-road; the Philological School, Marylebone-road; the Western Dispensary, Welbeck-street; the Christian Union Almshouses, John-street, Edgware-road; the Marylebone Almshouses, St. John's-wood; and the Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park, £200 each, free of legacy duty; to his wife for life, and at her death to Greenwich Hospital, to be placed in the large hall of that institution, the full-length portrait of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B.; and there are numerous legacies to his sister, nephews and nieces, and other members of his family, executor, friends, domestic servants, and the labourers employed by him at Llanstephan. The estate of Woodbrook, in Ireland, he devises to his wife for life, and then settles it on his nephew, Captain Sheffield Grace. He gives to his wife £12,000 and a mortgage for £8000 absolutely. The rest of his property he leaves to her for life, and at her death as she shall by deed or will appoint.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively March 16, 1874, and May 3 and Dec. 23, 1875, of Mr. Henry James Dixon, formerly of Brighton, afterwards of No. 7, Kensington-square, and late of Manor-rise, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, who died on the 4th ult., were proved on the 3rd inst. by Albert Dixon and Septimus Dixon, sons of the deceased, and Miss Jane Dixon and Miss Barbara H. C. Dixon, daughters of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the National Benevolent Institution, and the Middlesex Hospital £100 each; to the Home for Destitute and Homeless Children and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, £50 each; and legacies to relatives, friends, and servants; to his wife, Mrs. Jane Dixon, his furniture, a freehold residence, and an annuity of £750 for life, in addition to what is already secured to her by marriage settlement. The residue of his estate he leaves upon trust for his eight children, Albert, Septimus, Robert, Harvey, Frederick, Henry, Jane, and Barbara.

The will and codicil, dated May 29 and 30, 1868, of Mr. Edward Henry Rickards, of Drayton House, West Drayton, and of No. 29, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who died on the 13th ult., at No. 40, Connaught-place, Hyde Park, were proved on the 3rd inst. by Arthur Rickards, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Testator's said son takes all the freehold property and divides the personal estate with his sister, Miss Harriet Rickards.

The will, with one codicil, dated Sept. 9 and 10, 1875, of Mr. Peter Henry Joseph Baume, formerly of Colney Hatch, Middlesex, but late of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, who died on Oct. 27 last, was proved in London on the 3rd inst. by Samuel Harris, William Dalrymple, Richard Sherwood, Robert Corrin, Donald MacGregor, Dalrymple Maitland, Thomas Cubbon, and John Joughin, the executors, the personality being sworn under £600. The testator devises all his real estate in England and in the Isle of Man and bequeaths all his personal estate to trustees, the income to be used as a charitable fund, to be applied for the benefit and relief of the poor of the Isle of Man, and to assist in the secular education of their children, but not to be applied or connected with any religious purpose; and he authorises the trustees to apply any portion of the funds in the support, purchase, or erection of an insular hospital, or towards the teaching of navigation in the said island. In the event of the devise of his freehold property in England for such charitable purposes being void under the Statute of Mortmain, then he gives the said real estate to his eight executors for their own use.

Mr. John Forster has bequeathed to the Department of Science and Art his valuable library of books, his collection of manuscripts and autographs, and the great bulk of his paintings and drawings. Mrs. Forster had the option of retaining the property during her life, but she has liberally decided to give it up at once to South Kensington. The *Times* states that the mere enumeration of the titles of the books, briefly described, fills 272 closely printed octavo pages of a catalogue which Mr. Forster was passing through the press at the time of his death. The library abounds in history, biography, antiquities, travels, poetry, and dramatic literature, ranging from the first folio of Shakespeare to the popular publications of the present year. The collection of tracts and pamphlets, proclamations, broadsides, and chap-books is of rare and varied interest. There is, as might be expected from the drift of Mr. Forster's studies, a large number of tracts relating to Charles I., the Civil War, and the Commonwealth, and to Ireland and Swift; and there are fourteen volumes of pamphlets collected and arranged by Lord Macaulay. A glance through the pages of the catalogue shows the presence of many presentation copies, and volumes enriched with autographs, letters, and notes; of books that have belonged to men of mark or formed part of other famous collections; of original editions, rare and privately printed books; of illustrated books, and books on art. The manuscripts and autographs fill many bound volumes, and the oil paintings are fifty in number, besides a considerable number of drawings and sketches, and include works by Reynolds, Gainsborough, West, Turner, Cattermole, Eastlake, Clarkson Stansfield, MacIise, Sir E. Landseer, Frith, and others.

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